FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEINBERGER STATES SDI PROGRAM 'IRREVERSIBLE'

LD141914 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 14 May 85

["USA: Policy of Militarizing Outer Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES on Tuesday, Caspar Weinberger, United States secretary of defence, said that the USA would under no circumstances give up the implementation of its anti-missile defense programme with space-based elements and that it was "an irreversible." This statement by the Pentagon chief is apparently designed to disavow the claims recently made in the American press that President Reagan was ready to take a "flexible stance" on the issue of the "star wars" programme and that he was keeping that stance "secret" only to ensure a more successful holding of talks with the Soviet Union. Weinberger's statement shows that any Washington "flexibility" is out of the question and there is no "secret stance" of President Reagan.

Everything is absolutely clear: There is a "star wars" programme, i.e. a militarization of outer space, and it is being implemented in violation of the Soviet-American treaty in effect on anti-missile defence of 1972.

The U.S. Administration is making every effort to expedite its military space programmes for the use of outer space as a theatre of war. This is seen both from the sharp increase in appropriations on the "star wars" programme in the Pentagon's budget for 1986, which is now being examined in Congress and the official statements by persons carrying out President Reagan's decisions. Thus the budget for 1986 provides for an increase in appropriations on the anti-missile defence with space-based elements by 166 per cent as compared with the current year to reach 3.7 billion dollars. Within the next five years it is planned to spend 26 billion dollars on "star wars" preparations.

According to a statement by Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, head of the organization for the implementation of the anti-missile defence with space-based elements programme, his department is planning to start already in 1987 the testing of equipment and arms on board a space shuttle. The point at issue, as we see, is the quite specific task of creating space-based strike weapons. Statements to this effect are also made, according to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, by Paul Nitze, adviser to the President Reagan on the arms reduction talks. He only wishes that these arms be "survivable", that is invulnerable to the enemy and cheap.

Thus the problem of Washington's "star wars" preparations reduces to a search to the possibility of launching the first strike, "guaranteed" from retaliation. That American concept includes as its part a militarization of outer space, which will inevitably lead to uncontrolled arms race in all directions.

In strictly observing the ABM Treaty of 1972, the Soviet Union does not create strike space weapons and an anti-missile defence of the country's territory. This stand of the USSR can serve as a constructive example to Washington for following the same line of renunciation of militarization of outer space. It must be noted that there is no fatal inevitability of a confrontation between the two countries.

WORK OF RESUMED STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD141237 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Stockholm May 14 -- TASS -- The regular session of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work in Stockholm today. It is attended by representatives of 33 European countries and also the United States and Canada.

Head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Wlodziemersz Konarski drew attention of the participants in the conference to important appraisals and provisions contained in the communique of the meeting of top party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on April 26 this year. He stressed that the socialist countries would continue exerting efforts to ward off the threat of a nuclear war from the world, to end the arms race, above all nuclear, on earth, and to prevent it from spreading to outer space, to come over to disarmament, to strengthen confidence and security in Europe. With this aim the socialist countries are ready to develop the peace dialogue with other states in the spirit of goodwill and confidence to establish broad international cooperation in the interests of ensuring universal peace and security.

The USSR delegation distributed among participants in the conference the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

Chairman of the Government of Spain Felipe Gonzalez, now on an official visit here at the invitation of the head of the Swedish Government, made a speech at the conference. He called upon the participants in the Stockholm forum for the early elaboration of measures of building confidence and security that would help improve the political climate of the European Continent.

UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD101927 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The striving of the peoples to take effective measures to prevent the arms race in space, to achieve its termination on earth was reflected by the general debate which ended at the session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission under way at the United Nations Headquarters. Representatives of many states pointed with concern to the danger with which the Reagan programme of "star wars" is fraught for entire humanity.

There is no doubt that the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" is aimed at increasing the United States striking nuclear might, said Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to the United Nations Jaroslav Cesar. Mongolia's Ambassador to the United Nations G. Namdoo said that the United States striving to achieve military and strategic superiority by the militarisation of space threatens to increase sharply the danger of thermo-nuclear conflagration.

Bulgaria's Ambassador to the United Nations B. Tsvetkov emphasised in his speech the importance of the Soviet Union's stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva where the Soviet side is pressing for the working out of effective arrangements aimed at the prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth.

G. Fossoung (Cameroon), 'Ali Alatas (Indonesia), other speakers declared in support of the adoption of effective measures in this sphere, for the need of pressing for their implementation by joint efforts of the international community.

The Soviet Union's representative Viktor Israelyan pointed out that the main lesson of the Second World War is that it is necessary to wage the struggle against aggression jointly and decisively while new conflagration of war did not break out. Regrettably, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism is marked in conditions when the international situation has aggravated, he said. This is a result of the course of the United States and NATO member-countries at achieving military superiority over the USSR, over Warsaw Treaty countries. It is necessary to ensure that the 40th anniversary of the ending of the Second World War and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations foundation be marked by the stepping up of the efforts of all states to ensure peace.

Soviet Reply Cited

LD141949 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] New York May 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: It is essential to make certain that the year in which the 40th anniversary since the end of the Second World War and the formation of the United Nations Organization is observed be marked by stepped-up and united efforts of all states to bring about a radical turn towards arms limitation and disarmament. This was said in the USSR's reply cited in a report issued by the U.N. Disarmament Commission and reviewing the implementation of the U.N. declaration on proclaiming the 1980's the second disarmament decade.

The tasks of the second disarmament decade were not being fulfilled owing to the position of certain states that had embarked on an effort to achieve military superiority and on power politics, the document said. An attempt was being undertaken to blast away altogether the very idea of ensuring security through disarmament and counter it with the so-called strategic defense concept that boiled down to a claim that it was possible to come to eliminating nuclear weapons through the development of new, specifically space attack, weapons. In fact, however, the plans of militarizing outer space and building a comprehensive anti-missile defense system with space-based elements were aggressive rather than defensive. Their implementation would trigger off an uncontrolled arms race in all directions. It would mean in effect an end to the process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, dramatically increase the threat of a nuclear war and derail many international agreements now in effect.

The sole sensible way out of the existing situation, the USSR's reply said, was to immediately halt the race in arms, first of all nuclear arms, on earth and preclude it in space. What was needed was measures of both a material nature and a moral-political nature directed at removing the threat of a nuclear war. It was on the accomplishment of that task that the resolution of all other problems facing humanity and its very existence depended.

In this connection the USSR said in its reply that it attached much significance to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva which had recently started on its initiative and whose objective, as the sides had jointly recorded, should be to work out effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating the arms drive on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. Progress at the Geneva talks would depend on strict compliance with the agreement on their subject and objectives in all its parts. The USSR was resolutely against those talks becoming a kind of screen to cover up the further escalation of the arms race.

TOLKUNOV ADDRESSES PACT PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

LD141145 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Budapest, 14 May (TASS) -- A meeting of representatives from the parliaments of Warsaw Pact member-states took place here today, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing in Warsaw of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Opening the meeting, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, pointed out that from the very beginning of its existence, the Warsaw Pact has firmly guarded peace and security on earth. The countries of the socialist community consistently advocate the development of multilateral, equitable, and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

Addressing the meeting, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted that the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance 30 years ago in Warsaw had opened a new stage in the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries in the socialist community and in guaranteeing close interaction in the political, economic, and defense spheres. From the moment it was signed, the Warsaw Treaty has been an active and powerful factor for peace and stability in Europe and the whole world. The recent meeting in Warsaw of top-ranking party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is of major significance for the further unity of the countries of the socialist community, the strengthening of their economic and defense might, and the consistent conduct of their foreign policy course. The unanimous decision to extend the validity of the Warsaw Pact is a fresh and major contribution toward strengthening the security of the fraternal allied states and maintaining and reinforcing peace.

As long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists, the speaker pointed out, as long as the forces of militarism, revanchism, and reaction headed by the United States of America attempt to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and its allies, add new spirals to the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and try to extend this race into outer space, the Warsaw Pact member-states will have no grounds for slowing down their efforts to strengthen their own collective security. During the festivities marking the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, it was once again stressed that this victory came at a high price. To mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers adopted an address "To the People, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries," in which attention was drawn to the topical problems of the present day and stress laid upon the importance of maintaining peace in present-day conditions.

Lev Tolkunov stressed that the parliamentarians of the countries of the socialist community, together with the parliamentarians of the countries of Europe and the entire world, can and must play an important role in developing dialogue and cooperation, expanding mutual understanding between states, creating an atmosphere of trust, and improving the international climate.

CP'S ROLE IN WARSAW PACT REVIEWED

PM150812 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vladimirov book review: "Heading the Combat Alliance"]

[Text] "...Standing face to face with the enormous front of the imperialist powers, we, those fighting against imperialism, are an alliance requiring close military cohesion..."

These words of V.I. Lenin are the epigraph to the book "Heading the Combat Alliance" (footnote) (P.P. Skorodenko, "Heading the Combat Alliance: The Communist Parties Are the Creators and Leaders of the Warsaw Pact Organization" [Vo Glave Boyevogo Soyuza: Kommunisticheskiye Partii -- Sozdateli i Rukovoditeli Organizatsii Varshavskogo Dogovora] Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1985, 224 p, price R1.20) published by the Military Literature Publishing House on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

It depicts the activity of the CPSU and the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries in creating and strengthening the Warsaw Pact. The basis of this activity is the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the international nature of the armed defense of socialist gains. The book's author, Doctor of Historical Sciences Colonel P. Skorodenko, reveals the historical conditions of the creation of the socialist states' defensive military-political alliance embodied in the Warsaw Pact.

The foundation of the socialist countries' military-political cooperation, the book stresses, is the combat alliance of communist parties. Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and immense experience of ideological-political and organizational work, they define the main avenues for improving the socialist countries' defensive alliance.

The author examines in detail the questions of increasing the Warsaw Pact states' defense might and improving the fraternal armies' combat cooperation, which is based on the indissoluble unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties and the cohesion and friendship of their peoples. Objective factors and ways of increasing the communist parties' role in strengthening the Warsaw Pact are analyzed.

The socialist countries' military-political alliance headed by the fraternal states' communist and workers parties, the book says, serves as a mighty and effective factor for peace and stability in international relations. An important practical result of its activity is that the European peoples have long been enjoying the benefits of peace. At a time when the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries have launched undisguised preparations for a war against socialism and are whipping up tension in international relations in every possible way, unremitting vigilance and constant attention to strengthening collective defense are required from the socialist community.

The book is aimed at Armed Forces officers as well as at civilian propaganda workers. It will be a great help to them in elucidating the socialist community countries' peace-loving foreign policy and the need to strengthen the fraternal countries' defense capability in response to the growing war threat from imperialism.

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV RECALLS LESSONS OF WW II

PM131017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The Great Victory and Its Lessons"]

[Text] Forty years ago, 9 May 1945, the Great Patriotic War ended in victory. It was the grimmest and bloodiest war in the history of our motherland. Peace came at last. The entire Soviet people had struggled for the victory and for peace, the Armed Forces, the partisans, and the underground had fought for it, and millions of Soviet people had given their lives for it. It was a truly world-historic victory. It was a triumph of progress over reaction, of humanism and democracy over barbarity and obscurantism.

The significance of the victory over Hitlerite fascism is beyond question. It resulted in peace, which has been enjoyed by the Soviet people and the peoples of other European countries for 40 years now. The victory made the all-around development and enhancement of our socialist state's economic might possible. It had a tremendous impact on the life and creative labor of every Soviet citizen.

Now, when 4 decades have elapsed, the unparalleled feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, accomplished under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, and the significance of the lessons and conclusions drawn from the past war are particularly clearly visible.

The war imposed by Hitler's Germany was a decisive clash between two social systems: the world's first socialist state and the main strike force of world imperialism, fascism. Hitlerite fascism's attack on the USSR radically changed the character of World War II. Political, economic, and military factors came into play. The focus of the armed struggle switched to the Soviet-German front.

On the eve of the war the CPSU correctly evaluated the growing threat of war. In the complex prewar situation the party did all it could to avert war, and at the same time it strengthened the country's defense capability. The enemy's perfidious attack caught the Soviet Union at a time when many of the defense measures had not yet been completed.

Fascist Germany, using the enormous resources of the enslaved countries and its own satellites, created a colossal war machine. A 5.5-million-strong army, mobilized well in advance and positioned near our borders, an army with much experience of waging war, invaded the Soviet Union. We suffered failure. In 4 and 1/2 months the enemy had moved up to the walls of Moscow and Leningrad, captured the Baltic region, Belorussia, and a large part of the Ukraine, and was heading for the Caucasus. However, despite the colossal difficulties and failures of the initial stage of the war, the Soviet Union held out and Hitler's plans failed.

On the appeal of the Communist Party, the entire Soviet people rose to defend their motherland. Even during the first months of the war, during the heroic defense of Brest, Kiev, and Odessa, near Smolensk, and along the Luzhskaya defense line dozens of the enemy's crack divisions were routed. Leningrad and Sevastopol proved unconquerable bastions in the enemy's path.

The foundation for a turning point in the war was laid in the Battle of Moscow. Having worn down the enemy, the Soviet troops stopped him on the approaches to the capital and, going onto the counteroffensive, beat him back from the walls of Moscow.

The "blitzkrieg" and the myth about the invincibility of the fascist army collapsed. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put it metaphorically, that was "the dawn of our victory."

In the Battle of Stalingrad an irreparable defeat was inflicted on the enemy and the foundation was laid for the fundamental breakthrough of the war. The colossal battle at Kursk consolidated this breakthrough. Hitler's reich was shaken to its foundations. The fundamental and irreversible breakthrough of World War II had become a fait accompli. The strategic initiative had passed into the hands of the Soviet military command, and it remained there until the end of the war. The Hitlerite leadership was forced to switch to the defensive strategy of dragging out the war. The disintegration of the fascist bloc had set in.

In 1944-1945, in battles of an unprecedented scale that took place along the whole of the Soviet-German front, the Soviet Army routed the main groupings of the enemy armed forces, completed the liberation of the territory of the Soviet Union and other European countries, and transferred combat actions onto German territory.

In 1941-1945 men of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army fought together with Soviet troops against the fascist army. Detachments of the Polish and Czechoslovak Armies, formed in the Soviet Union, marched together with our Army toward victory through battles and engagements. Bulgarian and Albanian partisans fought the Hitlerites, and as from September 1944 the Bulgarian and Romanian Armies also joined the fight against them.

The Berlin operation was a worthy culmination of the victorious march of the Soviet Armed Forces. The red banner of victory hoisted by our forces over the Reichstag building in Berlin showed the world that Soviet servicemen had fulfilled their patriotic and international duty to the very end.

Soviet people duly appreciate the contribution made to the common cause of victory by the peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France, and the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. However, the decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany was made by the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces. For almost 3 years they fought the enemy single-handedly. The second front was opened only when it became obvious that the Soviet Union was capable of routing fascist Germany on its own. The Soviet-German front always remained World War II's main front. Two-thirds of all the fascist coalition's forces were permanently engaged here, and 3.5 times more forces were routed here than on all the other European fronts taken together.

The victory over fascism was forged by the entire Soviet people. The ground was burning wherever the enemy was: 1.3 million partisans fought the enemy. They represented a permanent front behind the fascist forces' lines.

The outcome of the common struggle was also being decided in the struggle for metal and for bread that was launched throughout the country. During the war years our industry produced twice as much military hardware as fascist Germany. Thus an economic victory was also won over the enemy.

The Leninist Communist Party was a proven leader of the Soviet people, their inspirer and organizer. From the first days of the war it became a fighting party. At the fronts, in the country's rear, and in areas temporarily occupied by the enemy it acted as a militant, mobilizing, and directing force. The party's Central Committee was in charge of the overall leadership of the armed struggle. The party rallied and inspired the masses and led them toward victory over the enemy.

The cohesion between the Soviet people and the party was one of the decisive conditions of the great victory.

The victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War holds many lessons. Our sacrifices were great, but the outcome of the war taught us a great deal. From it we have drawn important military-political conclusions and learned the necessary lessons. The significance of these conclusions and lessons is permanent and they are particularly topical in present conditions.

The main lesson of history, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War" noted, is that "It is necessary to fight against war before it breaks out."

The main reponsibility for the unleashing of World War II lies, of course, with the states of the fascist bloc, and above all Hitlerite Germany. However, it is also quite obvious that the groundwork for it was laid by the whole of international imperialism. The ruling circles in the United States, Britain, and other leading imperialist powers nurtured German fascism and helped to build its colossal war machine. They egged on Hitler against the East, hoping to use him to strangle the Land of the Soviets. The authors of this shortsighted anti-Soviet policy had to pay a high price, however. The war did not develop according to their scenarios and plans. The West European states they headed became the first victims of fascism.

It is this lesson that the aggressive forces should remember. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, "People in Washington are gambling on strength and making no secret of it. They are counting on a superior strength that would subordinate the rest of the world to America. Diplomacy and talks are literally subordinated to missiles and bombers there." However, despite the claims of Western politicians and strategists, major military clashes today can no longer be confined within a specific geographic area. It would be difficult to stop the conflagration of a war that has started, and quite impossible -- as these figures are reckoning -- to contain it within the narrow channel of their choice. This applies especially to nuclear war. If the imperialists unleash it, it will, inevitably, become general and global. In this kind of war its organizers will also go up in flames. At the same time, this kind of war will also bring countless calamities and suffering for all the peoples of the world.

This is why the question of averting a new world war has become the main question of the present time. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to ensure peace in the world, to rid Europe of nuclear weapons, and, on the basis of mutual agreement, to initially limit and subsequently completely ban all types of nuclear arms. This is the aim pursued by all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and proposals.

A most important historical lesson of the Great Patriotic War is that the historic victory won by the Soviet Union was inevitable. It confirmed the viability and invincibility of the world's first socialist state and its fundamental superiority over capitalism in the political, economic, and other spheres. During the war years the potential of the Soviet state and the sources of its might, the indestructible alliance of workers and peasants and the friendship and moral and political unity of all the Soviet peoples, were especially forcefully revealed. The victory in the Great Patriotic War was a triumph of Marxism-Leninism, socialist humanism, and proletarian internationalism. The Soviet people and the CPSU have developed and strengthened these sources of our strength during all the intervening years. Socialism, our social system, is indestructible. Any "crusade" against socialism is doomed to failure.

The situation now is different from what it was in the late thirties and early forties. The Soviet Union does not stand alone in the path of the would-be rulers of the world. With it, united in a combat alliance, are the socialist community countries. The aggressive actions of imperialism are countered by the socialist system. If during World War II international imperialism was unable to eliminate the world's first socialist state by force of arms, how much more futile are its efforts today. This was confirmed and unanimously enshrined in the communique of the meeting of Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures held in Warsaw in April, which says that "...as long as the NATO bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace remains, the socialist states will strengthen their defensive alliance..., will continue to take the measures necessary to maintain their collective defense capability at the appropriate level." We do not seek to change the course of world history by means of arms, we do not seek military confrontation. We do not need foreign lands. Socialism is proving the superiority of its social and economic system in the process of peaceful creation, striding ahead confidently along the path of building a developed socialist society.

At the same time, historical experience has taught us that in view of imperialism's aggressiveness, utmost vigilance is called for. It is necessary to constantly keep an eye on its intrigues, to analyze the developing military-political situation, to bear in mind its dangerous trends, to expose the possible nature of a future war that imperialism may unleash, and on the basis of this, and exercising great foresight, to resolve defense tasks and purposefully build and train the Armed Forces. We remember what the miscalculations and errors committed on the eve of the Great Patriotic War cost us. In present-day conditions, in view of the sides' large quantities of nuclear and other weapons, it would be considerably more difficult to rectify omissions while war was in progress.

This is why the Armed Forces' combat readiness must be maintained at the highest level today.

The Great Patriotic War proved conclusively the correctness of Lenin's thesis that as long as imperialism exists, the danger of war being unleashed remains, too. Therefore, in the interests of the reliable defense of the gains of socialism imperialism must not be allowed to gain military superiority over us. The party and the Soviet Government paid much attention to the development of the defense industry sectors during the pre-war years. However, unfortunately, not everything had been done by 1941. We entered the war in conditions whereby the aggressor had the advantage as regards the main means of struggle.

The international situation is complex at present. The danger of war remains. The Reagan administration is conducting a "crusade" against socialism.

The arms race production line is running at full capacity. The United States is trying to achieve military superiority over our country at any price. The comprehensive U.S. military program through the year 2000 is geared to this. This objective is also pursued by the continuing deployment of means of a "disarming strike" in Europe -- ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which envisages the creation of a large-scale ABM defense system and -- most important -- the deployment of strike weapons in space, also pursues aggressive aims. The main purpose of this program is perfectly clear: to make possible a sudden nuclear attack on the Soviet Union with minimal risk to the United States.

In these conditions, the Soviet Union is consistently and purposefully implementing a peace-loving foreign policy. At talks with the United States and other multilateral talks our country is putting forward specific, constructive proposals. At the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, the Soviet side closely pursues a course aimed at strengthening international detente and preventing the arms race, and it acts from positions of equality and identical security.

At the same time, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking all the steps necessary to strengthen the defense of the state and are doing everything to prevent anybody gaining military superiority over us. Referring to this, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum: "We will continue to spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything that is necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies so that nobody can take us by surprise."

Our Armed Forces are responsible for the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and the government they maintain a degree of combat readiness that enables them to fittingly rebuff any aggressor.

Bearing in mind the lessons and experience of the Great Patriotic War, constant efforts are being made to enhance the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and combat readiness.

The first and main task of the command and political personnel is the further enhancement of the combat readiness of formations, detachments, units, and ships. This is natural. Combat readiness serves as the main indicator of the readiness and ability to fulfill a combat task. It is determined by the level of the forces' technical equipment, a modern organizational structure, the degree to which the standard of Army and Navy training meets the present-day demands made on them, by the standard of the Soviet servicemen's combat training and discipline, and the command personnel's skill in troop control. A high level of combat readiness absorbs enormous efforts and great material expenditure on the part of the people to equip the Armed Forces. For this reason the maintenance of a high level of combat readiness in the Army and Navy is constantly at the focus of attention of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the focus of the practical activity of our commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations.

Proceeding from the lessons of the war, we are working to ensure that there are no weak points in the Armed Forces' combat readiness and that the demands made on combat readiness are constantly increased, taking into account the specific means of armed struggle actually or potentially at the enemy's disposal. Steps are being taken to ensure the guaranteed fulfillment by our Armed Forces of the tasks set them in the defense of our motherland, whatever the conditions of the unleashing of war by an aggressor.

Second, in present-day conditions higher demands are made directly on the military training and education of personnel. The requirement that troops must be taught what they need to know in war is not new, it is generally accepted, but it has assumed a new meaning now. The experience of the Great Patriotic War has confirmed that in order to fulfill their duty to the motherland, the Army and Navy must constantly learn how to defeat a strong and perfidious enemy. For this reason a constant search is under way for more purposeful methods of implementing combat tasks and consequently also for better methods of the military training and the education of personnel, their moral, political, and psychological preparation and physical tempering.

Third, on the basis of the experience gained in the war, special attention is now being paid in the Army and Navy to the training of command cadres on whom the utilization of the troops; combat and moral potential primarily depends. Steps are being taken to improve the standard of operational training, to introduce new forms and methods of this training, and to ensure the more profound mastery by officers of new types of weapons and combat hardware and skilled control in combat and operation.

Fourth, high demands are made on the level of development of military theory and its practical assimilation. It is important to prevent discrepancies between the new theoretical tenets of Soviet military art and the practical training of troops, naval forces, and military cadres. The standard of education of officers, generals, and admirals is now incomparably higher than in the past. Now 70 percent of officer personnel have higher military and specialized education. Our officer corps is younger. Though highly trained theoretically, many of them have not experienced the grim trials of the war. For this reason efforts are concentrated on ensuring that young officers under the leadership of older commanders and political workers consolidate their knowledge in practice and develop in conditions resembling combat conditions the organizational abilities, will, and practical skills needed in troop control. The need for this approach to officer training is dictated by the severity of the trials and tribulations and the grim experience of the last war. It is quite obvious that only on the basis of an analysis of the interconnections between past and present events is it possible to establish dialectic continuity in military affairs and on this basis improve work in this area and raise is to a qualitatively new level.

Party political work remains a powerful weapon in the training of the Armed Forces. Together with the purposeful work of local party and soviet organs in the military-patriotic education and preparation of young people for service in the Army, it is called upon to educate Soviet servicemen in the spirit of devotion to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, lofty ideological conviction, a high standard of organization and discipline, and readiness to fulfill their military duty in complex conditions.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was a victory for the triumph of peace and social progress. Years, decades, and centuries will pass, but people will never forget the feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, which rescued mankind from fascist enslavement. Patriotism, boundless love for the motherland, and the historical lessons and conclusions of the last war will always remain our weapon. On this joyful day we once again dip the battle standards to honor the memory of those who did not return from the battlefields, we glorify all those who staunchly and courageously defended the honor and independence of the Soviet motherland, who carried high the banner of proletarian internationalism.

While persistently struggling to consolidate world peace, mindful of the lessons of the Great Patriotic War, our people and their Armed Forces together with the peoples and armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states are doing their utmost reliably to ensure their countries' security and are ever ready to deliver a crushing retaliatory strike against any aggressor.

The Armed Forces personnel, loyal to the Leninist CPSU, endorse the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, hail the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, and stride toward the 27th CPSU Congress ready to fulfill their sacred duty to the motherland with honor.

GROMYKO, SHULTZ MEET, DISCUSS ISSUES IN VIENNA

LD141836 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who arrived in Vienna in connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty with Austria, has had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

During their conversation, a wide range of matters of mutual interest were discussed on a principled plane.

The Soviet side emphasized the need to make energetic efforts with a view to stopping the development of unfavourable trends in world affairs and to achieving a change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The overall course of Washington's policy, first of all in matters of security, was critically evaluated in this connection, and concern over the non-constructive stand of the U.S. side at the talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms was expressed.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized the need to abide by the agreement reached in January this year on the subject and objectives of the talks, the agreement which envisages the consideration and solution of matters aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and at ending it on earth in their interrelationship. The implementation of the proposal, which has been put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on introducing a mutual and all-embracing moratorium on the creation and deployment of nuclear and space arms could become the first important step at the Geneva talks.

The attitude of the U.S. side to such a moratorium, Andrey Gromyko pointed out, will serve as an indicator of the trend of its policy and of intentions in the military field.

From the pronouncements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, one cannot draw a conclusion about the readiness of the U.S. side to translate the U.S. Administration's statements in favour of curbing the arms race into the language of practical policy.

During the discussion of topical international matters Andrey Gromyko stated that attempts by certain circles to dictate their will to independent states and to interfere in their internal affairs are one of the main sources of the current tension in the world. This creates seats of tension in the Middle East, in Central America, in the south of Africa, and in Asia. Collective efforts oriented towards finding a peaceful just settlement of the existing conflict situations would meet the interests of all the states and the interests of international security. A purposeful exchange of views between the USSR and the USA could also play its role in that.

Both sides reaffirmed the intention to steer matters towards restoring and fleshing out the structure of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations.

The sides described the discussion as necessary and useful.

Lomeyko Speaks to Press

AU142125 Vienna Television Service in German 1925 GMT 14 May 85

[Report on conclusion of Shultz-Gromyko meeting at Vienna's USSR Embassy on 14 May, with recorded statement made by Soviet press spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko in German]

[Excerpt] After U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' statement to the press, Andrey Gromyko's press spokesman Lomeyko presented himself to the journalists. Lomeyko began with a sly hint to the U.S. press.

[Begin Lomeyko recording] Just one moment, please. Can you hear me? I shall speak in German. I am here in Austria and German is spoken here, or, if you want it that way, Russian. What is important is to prevent the arms race in space and to put an end to the arms race on earth. The Soviet side said that it will also in the future pursue through these negotiations the objectives achieved [erreichte Ziele -- as heard]. The causes of international tension were also discussed and Andrey Gromyko stressed that one of the main sources of tension in the world lies with certain areas striving to impose their will on other peoples, on other free countries, and to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries. This is the reason or one of the main sources of tension in Central America, in the Middle East, and also in other areas. I thank you. [end recording]

Then the question concerning Andrey Sakharov was raised.

[Begin Lomeyko recording] Mr... the secretary of state told you that he posed that question. He was told in reply that the Soviet Union discusses matters that belong to internal questions -- the exit [of Sakharov] was discussed -- that the Soviet Union does not discuss internal questions with anybody. This is part and parcel of national competence and sovereignty. [end recording]

Now finally came the question: What is the matter now with the summit meeting? The world is waiting.

[Begin Lomeyko recording] I shall reply more briefly than you spoke. The position was discussed. Both sides have displayed a certain interest in such a meeting. I thank you. [Unidentifiable voices are heard in the background] I have just answered that question. Those gentlemen who are only speaking English in Austria should probably also attempt to find interpreters. [end recording]

U.S. VETO OF UN NICARAGUA RESOLUTION HIT

PM141450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Observer's Opinion" under general heading "Hands Off Nicaragua!"]

[Text] There is nothing surprising in the fact that the United States vetoed the Security Council resolution recognizing the illegality of the economic blockade of Nicaragua announced by Washington. This step is a logical continuation of the course of stifling the Sandinist revolution, a course which emerged clearly after the Republican administration came to power in the United States. Washington's current large-scale aggression against Nicaragua is accompanied by marauding imperialist actions in other directions, too.

While blocking all appeals by Nicaragua to international organizations, including the International Court of Justice, the U.S. Administration is simultaneously stepping up its military-political pressure on Managua, spreading a propagarda campaign of blackmail and threats to step up support for the "contras," and expanding the scale of the undeclared war. Blinded by its "victory" in Grenada, Washington is clearly expecting that by dealing with Nicaragua it will consolidate U.S. positions in Central America and deter countries in Latin America and throughout the "Third World" from the desire to consolidate their sovereignty and ease the noose of dependence on U.S. imperialism. This is why Washington is trying to counter the developing countries' desire for independence by imperial diktat and economic blockade, and the principles of equality and mutual respect in international relations by the policy of state terrorism. Yet the U.S. actions do not generate fear in developing states but, on the contrary, an awareness of the need to rally their forces in order to repulse the imperialist diktat. At an emergency session in New York the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries resolutely condemned the latest acts of U.S. economic pressure on Nicaragua. These countries are becoming increasingly aware that Nicaragua, by defending its own sovereignty, is thus upholding others' rights to self-determination, political independence, and economic autonomy.

It is obvious that international solidarity with Nicaragua is now an inalienable part of the common struggle for peace, freedom, and sovereignty of peoples, for international legality, and for observance of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. It is the duty of all peace-loving forces on earth to respond to this by active support for Nicaragua.

U.S. 'SABOTAGE' OF CONTADORA GROUP PLAN

LD141739 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 14 May 85

["Who Prevents Settlement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: Representatives of the Contadora Group countries, including Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, as well as Central American states open another conference in the Panamanian capital today, which is called upon to finally coordinate the text of the "peace act" for Central America and start fashioning a mechanism for verifying its observance.

The constructive efforts of the Contadora Group to find ways of achieving a political solution to the conflict in the region have found extensive support all over the world. The "peace act" it has worked out offers a real possibility of peaceful agreement with respect for the sovereignty of the nations of the region and their right to decide their destinies themselves. But the activity of the Contadora Group could have a much greater effect were it not for the systematic sabotage of its efforts by Washington. The White House actually seeks the forcible removal of the lawful government of Nicaragua. This is why it uses the Central American regimes obedient to it to subvert an effective political settlement in the region. Suffice it to recall that it is on U.S. prompting that Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica have blocked for many months the adoption of the Contadora Group's peace act." They have now rejected two drafts of this document, while Nicaragua has approved it right away.

The conference in Panama also begins amid a complex situation. The U.S. embargo on trade with Nicaragua has increased tension in the region and complicated the cause of a political settlement even further. That illegal reprisal has demonstrated vividly once again that the Washington administration acts in practice as an enemy of the Contadora process, as the chief culprit to blame for the preservation of the crisis situation in Central America.

MURPHY MIDEAST TOUR, MUBARAK INITIATIVE HIT

PM101521 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 18, Apr 85 pp 14-15

[O. Fomin article: "Trying To Revive the Camp David Deal"]

[Text] After a long interval, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has made a new trip to the Middle East. It was not difficult to see what was his mission this time. Speaking recently before a subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, he described the Husayn-'Arafat agreement signed in Amman on February 11, and President Mubarak's proposal put forward later that month, as events that hold out the prospect of a settlement and spoke of them as a new process in the search for peace in the region, adding that this process was not yet stable, and Washington was going to get it into proper shape.

Murphy's task was to find (outside the PLO) Palestinians acceptable to Washington and Tel Aviv to participate in the proposed dialogue and persuade them and Amman to begin separate talks with Israel and, moreover, accept most of its terms beforehand.

The two events on which Tel Aviv and Washington are pinning their hopes are known to have been censured by the Arab national patriotic forces who have spurned the Amman agreement, pointing out that it ignores such important demands as equal participation by the PLO in all stages of a Middle East settlement and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The national patriotic forces have also inveighed against the Egyptian President's proposal that the talks should have three stages: dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States; a broader dialogue, with the participation of Israel and other parties; and an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

President Mubarak's initiative has been rightly interpreted by the Arab progressive forces as a call for direct separate talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under the American-Egyptian aegis, and as an attempt both to get the Camp David process going again and to draw other countries into it, thereby proving that al-Sadat's policy was, in fact, correct. If this initiative proves successful, they note, a second phase of the Camp David process would be complete. The Palestinians would be granted administrative autonomy - a substitute for their legitimate national rights.

Also indicative is the reaction to the Mubarak initiative in Egypt itself. The general secretariat of the National Progressive (left-wing) Party has denounced it as "a new concession to the United States," while the party's mouthpiece AL-AHALI has pointed out that the initiative was advanced by the President just before his U.S. trip, and fully accords with the Camp David agreement, condemned by the Arab peoples. The Aden newspaper ARBA'TA'SH UKTUBAR has noted that the Egyptian proposal reduces an international conference on the Middle East to the level of a body that would merely rubber-stamp decisions advantageous to the United States and Israel and worked out in line with this separate deal.

The Amman agreement and the Mubarak initiative envisage a Middle East peace conference. The Arab opponents of separate decisions point out, however, that this conference differs radically from the conference proposed by the Soviet Union. The difference lies not just in the entirely different approach to the PLO's right to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs and to Palestinian statehood, they note. The Soviet proposal envisages collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties at all stages, whereas the Mubarak initiative provides for an international conference after separate Camp David-style talks.

Arab analysts draw attention to another difference between the Mubarak initiative and the Soviet proposal. President Mubarak suggests that all permanent members of the U.N. Security Council should take part in the international conference, whereas the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement put forward on July 29, 1984, as well as the 38th and 39th General Assembly decisions, provide for the participation, in addition to the countries directly involved in the conflict, and the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., also of certain other interested states. By predetermining the composition of the conference, Arab critics say, both the Amman agreement and the Mubarak initiative lay emphasis on this aspect in order to divert attention from the provisions hindering a comprehensive settlement. There is little point in talking about other participants in the conference when Tel Aviv and Washington still refuse to hold it.

While in Riyadh, the British Foreign Secretary urged the West to support the Amman agreement and President Mubarak's initiative for holding talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Journalists who covered Mubarak's visit to Paris noted that he secured France's qualified approval of his initiative. Thus, in addition to the United States, two more members of the U.N. Security Council - Britain and France - favour the Amman agreement which has been emphatically condemned by all Arab anti-imperialist forces as capitulation leading to the realization of the Reagan plan, and the Mubarak initiative, which is fiercely opposed even by Fatah leaders. Noting that the Amman agreement and President Mubarak's proposals do not hold out much hope for a just Middle East settlement, progressive Arab political analysts recall that, as the Soviet proposals say, certain other countries "capable of making a positive contribution to the settlement of the Middle East problem" could, by common consent, be included among the conference participants.

Declaring that the aim of Mubarak's proposals is to help bring about an agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, Egyptian officials praise them as a real way to a just Middle East settlement. The semi-official Cairo newspapers point out that restoration of peace in the Middle East is impossible without the PLO, and that President Mubarak's initiative provides for its participation in the talks as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

During his visit to Washington in March President Mubarak discussed with President Reagan and other American officials his proposals for putting the Amman agreement into action and his request for greater U.S. military and economic aid to Egypt. Judging by U.S. press comment, President Reagan insisted on direct separate talks between Israel and Jordan and "moderate Palestinians" not connected with the PLO. What was actually discussed was how to implement one of the main provisions of the Camp David deal, which has been stalled for over six years now.

What is Tel Aviv's attitude to these developments? The CBS-television interview of Prime Minister Prees on March 17 reveals a great deal. The idea of a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before direct talks with Israel, he said, had arisen because of the illusions that the Reagan Administration could be impelled to impose decisions unacceptable to Tel Aviv. Israel was fully confident, Peres added, that the United States would keep its promise not to impose anything on Tel Aviv, and would only facilitate the start of direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Nevertheless, Egyptian officials and newspapers described Mubarak's visit as successful and AL-AHRAM published an article entitled "Talks Successful in All Their Aspects." Addressing functionaries from the ruling National Democratic Party in late March, President Mubarak noted "the great understanding" shown by Reagan, Shultz and other American officials of his proposals concerning implementation of the Amman agreement.

"The positive outcome of the visit consists in the fact," he said, "that progress in solving the Palestinian problem will gradually be manifested in the coming period."

What kind of manifestations? Is Murphy's visit one of them? As political analysts point out, the Egyptian Government press is trying to present it as proof of U.S. support for President Mubarak's initiative and of the activization of the U.S. role in the Middle East.

At the same time, the Egyptian press is hushing up the anti-Palestinian nature of the visit, but it was noted by the press in other Arab countries. For instance, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN links the visit with the preparation of "a new anti-Arab conspiracy by Washington, Tel Aviv and their accomplices in the region." In effect, TISHRIN writes, it is a new scheme of capitulation, under which the Arabs would have to put up with Israeli occupation of their territories, and the Palestinians with the scanty "administrative autonomy" envisaged by the Camp David deal and the Reagan plan.

There are other manifestations of the promised "progress." President Reagan recently said that the United States was prepared to begin a dialogue with a Jordanian, Palestibian Palestinian delegation, provided it did not include PLO representatives. It is reported that Secretary of State Shultz is also planning to visit Cairo and Amman to "improve" the prospects for direct negotiations between Israel and a Tel Aviv-approved joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians.

Thus, developments show that hopes for a change in Washington's attitude towards the PLO and the Palestinian problem are illusory. Washington's pro-Israeli orientation has not altered. Also groundless are the expectations of some initiative from Western Europe. On the whole, it follows the U.S. Middle East policy, as is evidenced by the support America's European allies have given the Amman agreement. This was again confirmed by recent comments by Margaret Thatcher in an interview with the newspaper USA TODAY. Asked whether she thought the EEC or Britain should come up with some Middle East initiative, Mrs Thatcher replied that the initiative should come from the United States.

In short, those Arab circles who reject the Amman agreement and the Mubarak initiative and who call for an uncompromising struggle for a just solution of the Palestinian problem -- the key aspect of a Middle East settlement -- are proved to be correct. The facts show once again that the Arabs can win their just cause not by relying on the United States or Western Europe, but by forming a united front of their countries against the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation," against imperialism and Zionism.

SENATE VOTES FOR MORE AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD150748 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress voted for the appropriation of 15 million dollars during the next fiscal year for residents of the so-called Afghan refugee camps in Pakistani territory near the Afghan border.

Under this camouflage there hide in Pakistan counterrevolutionary armed gangs, trained and infiltrated into Afghan territory by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA, according to AP, has covertly given anti-Afghan groups about 200 million dollars during the past two years, primarily in the form of military supplies. Now the Congress has joined in the escalation of an undeclared war against Afghanistan, waged contrary to every norm of international law.

MONGOLIAN LEADERS GREET USSR ON VICTORY DAY

PM131407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee; to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Great Hural and Council of Ministers, and all the Mongolian people and on our own account, we send the most cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, all the fraternal Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces, on the glorious jubilee, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War against German fascism. The victory of worldwide historic significance, which was won under the CPSU's wise leadership and through the mass heroism and unparalleled courage of the Soviet people at the front and in the rear, was a convincing example of the vitality of the socialist social system and the monolithic unity of the party and the fraternal family of peoples of the Soviet Union, and was a triumph for the cause of peace, freedom, and democracy.

The Soviet Union played a decisive part in saving mankind from fascist enslavement. Thanks to its great liberating mission, many people of Europe and Asia gained true freedom and independence and the correlation of forces in the world fundamentally changed in favor of socialism and progress.

The epoch-making developments that have occurred in the world in the postwar period are inseparably linked with the Soviet Union's victory over fascism and militarism. Chief among these developments are the formation of the world socialist system, which has now become a determining factor in world development, the powerful upsurge in the national liberation movement, and the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

In the present conditions, when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are whipping up tension in the world and unrestrainedly whipping up the arms race in an attempt to gain military superiority over socialism, the Soviet Union consistently pursues a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of peace and international security, does everything in its power to avert the threat of nuclear war, and marches with honor in the vanguard of world social progress.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government wholeheartedly support the tireless efforts and large-scale, constructive initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state to curb the arms race, prevent nuclear war, improve the political climate, and ensure lasting peace on earth.

It is our firm conviction that Mongolian-Soviet relations of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation, which are a very important factor in Mongolia's successful movement along the path of socialism, will continue to strengthen and steadily develop for the sake of our peoples and in the name of the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

On the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the heroic Soviet people happiness and prosperity, still more impressive achievements in the cause of improving developed socialism, a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress, and new successes in the struggle for lasting peace and universal security.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; Dumdagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GANDHI IN U.S. UNCOVERED

LD141351 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] New Delhi May 14 TASS -- The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports the uncovering of a plot aimed at assassinating the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi during his coming visit to the U.S. next June and points out that it is members of a Punjab extremist group who wanted to put into effect the plan of the physical elimination of the head of the Indian Government. During the arrest, passports of citizens of the U.S. and Britain, weapons, and documents confirming the criminal plans were found on five of them.

According to the Indian press, this act of terrorism was planned as a component part of a broad anti-Indian campaign of terror unleashed in Western countries by supporters of the tearing of Punjab State away from India and creating on its basis a puppet state of "Khalistan". According to the weekly BLITZ, the self-styled "president" of the non-existent state of "Khalistan" J.S. Chauhan and members of his so-called "cabinet" adopted a decision, apart from the U.S., to send special groups of Punjab terrorists to Paris, Geneva, Cairo and other cities which the Indian prime minister is going to visit during his tour.

The local press points out that despite numerous demands and protests of the Indian Government, Western countries refuse to take any steps against anti-Indian separatists who take advantage of the open connivance on the part of the authorities of those countries.

'BANDITS' KILL SOVIET TROOPS HELD IN PAKISTAN

PM151032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Barbarous Crime"]

[Text] This happened recently near Peshawar in one of the training centers of subversion and terrorism of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the territory of Pakistan. The bandits held a group of Soviet and Afghan servicemen there who had been seized in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and secretly brought to Pakistan. It appears that by means of cruel torture and calculated humiliation, the bandits planned to force them to become traitors.

But this did not happen. The prisoners conducted themselves with dignity and honor and persistently demanded a meeting with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad or their handing over to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. However, the Pakistani authorities refused to fulfill this lawful demand. Therefore, the Soviet and Afghan soldiers attempted to free themselves by force of arms.

They succeeded in disarming the guards and seizing an arms and ammunition depot on the premises of the training center where a regular consignment of rockets, mortars, grenades and machine guns of foreign make had just been delivered. They again demanded a meeting with representatives of the authorities. Instead, they were attacked by detachments of the Afghan bandits and units of the regular Pakistani Army. With the support of artillery, the attackers tried to breat the will of the courageous fighting men. A determined and uneven battle ensued. Using weapons seized from the bandits, the handful of brave men destroyed more than a hundred dushmans and Pakistani soldiers. As evidenced by a local resident, the battle was of such a fierce nature that fragments of artillery shells and rockets pierced the roofs of village homes within a radius of 1 km.

But the forces were too unequal and the Soviet and Afghan soldiers died heroic deaths on the battlefield. They perished but did not surrender.

Lieutenant General Fazl Haq, the governor of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, rushed to the camp and tried to do everything in his power to hush up this crime. The ringleader of one of the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries was ordered to announce that an armed clash had allegedly taken place between two warring groups within the band. However, they did not succeed in concealing the truth. Early in May, some news agencies reported this event through their correspondents in Islamabad.

The crime near Peshawar is evidence of Islamabad's direct interference in Afghan affairs and its complicity in the crimes of the counterrevolutionaries. The main channels through which the dushmans are supplied with modern and foreign-made military hardware meet precisely in Pakistan. A thoroughly planned system of training mercenaries for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan is operating on Pakistani territory at more than a hundred training centers under the supervision of foreign, primarily U.S., instructors.

The bands of counterrevolutionaries are formed under the supervision and with the participation of representatives of Pakistan's local authorities. Units of the Pakistani Army and police take part in training and equipping them and in sending them into Afghanistan. Pakistan not only patronizes the dushmans, but also stages military provocations against Afghanistan, and opens fire on populated localities in border areas. All this is a most flagrant violation of elementary norms of international law.

On 11 May, the USSR ambassador in Islambad presented a strong protest to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in connection with the deaths of the Soviet servicemen in Pakistan. The protest demands that those guilty be punished and declares that the Soviet side places the entire responsibility on the Government of Pakistan and expects that it will draw the proper conclusions from the consequences of its complicity in the aggression against the DRA and its actions against the Soviet Union.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD141801 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Kabul May 14 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has strongly condemned a fresh act of aggression by Pakistan. According to a BAKHTAR agency report, the Pakistani charge d'affaires to the DRA has been summoned to Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry, where he had been told that on May 9, 10 and 11 the residential neighbourhoods of Barikowt populated logically [as received] in Afghanistan's Konarha Province came under heavy weapons fire from the Pakistani territory. There are killed and injured among the population, materiel damage has been inflicted.

The DRA Government has demanded that an end be put immediately to armed provocations against Afghanistan and pointed out that responsible for their consequences are the Pakistani authorities.

FRG ACCUSED OF 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

LD141741 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Kabul May 14 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, the FRG's charge d'affaires in Kabul has been summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry, where a note of protest was handed in to him.

It says that, as follows from reports of the FRG's mass media, a certain West German organization named "Society for the Preservation of Human Values, Freedom and Humanism" has announced the setting up by it of a shortwave radio station named "The Voice of Free Afghanistan" in assistance to Afghan counterrevolution. According to reports, the centre of that radio station is in Pakistan and it broadcasts through small radio receivers. Thus the above-said station is preparing programmes for malicious propaganda in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the bandits. This is fresh proof of the fact that despite the repeated protests by the DRA authorities, the FRG's interference in its affairs, far from being ended, has been broadened by this action.

Such subversive actions are an act of open interference in the DRA's internal affairs and are evaluated as an inseparable part of the undeclared war against it. The DRA Foreign Ministry has declared in this connection a strong protest and demands that an end be put as soon as possible to such hostile actions against the DRA.

AFGHAN 'DEFENDERS OF REVOLUTION' HOLD MEETING

PM141515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the Service of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 May -- According to the BAKHTAR agency, a meeting of representatives of detachments and groups of "defenders of the revolution" has been held in the Afghan capital. The importance of stepping up the struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs sent in from outside was emphasized at the meeting. "Defenders of the revolution" detachment representatives exchanged experiences in protecting economic facilities and conducting propaganda work among the population. In a unanimously adopted resolution, they assure the PDPA, the government, and the DRA working people of their readiness to spare no efforts in serving the revolution.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH UTTAR PRADESH PREMIER

PM121640 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received N.D. Tiwari, head of the Indian Government delegation and chief minister of the Uttar Pradesh State Government on 8 May.

A talk was held during which questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and India were examined.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD111724 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, today received S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR. During the conversation, both sides voiced satisfaction with the high level of Soviet-Indian cultural cooperation, which is in keeping with the general state of friendly relations between the USSR and India. They discussed the question of further expanding and deepening cultural links between the two countries, and particularly the holding of reciprocal culture festivals in 1987.

VNA CITED ON PRC TROOP 'INCURSIONS' IN SRV

PM141334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "VNA Report"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 May -- The Vietnamese news agency VNA reports that from 4 through 7 May three battalions and four companies of Chinese troops made repeated incursions into Vietnamese territory in Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, the Chinese side carried out massive artillery shelling of a number of border regions in Viet Xuyen District. Considerable material damage was done to the peaceful population.

Vietnamese border guards, VNA points out, rebuffed the border violators.

PRAVDA CARRIES SRV LEADERS' THANKS FOR MESSAGE

PM131325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

We express most sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers and through them to the entire fraternal Soviet people for the cordial congratulations and warm wishes on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's total liberation.

The victory achieved 10 years ago by the peoples of Indochina, including the Vietnamese people, marked the total defeat of U.S. imperialism's aggression in the Indochina peninsula and the beginning of a new stage in the Vietnamese people's life -- the stage of building socialism on a nationwide scale. This victory of Vietnam's people contributed to weakening the chief and the harshest imperialist power of our age, a weakening which has led, over the past decade, to profound changes to the advantage of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress all over the world. The great victory by Vietnam's people and Armed Forces in the spring of 1975 was the result of prolonged and hard struggle waged by the Army and the population under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. This victory was inseparably linked with the selfless and effective support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and it enjoyed sympathy and support from all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth.

We note with satisfaction that Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, on the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and on the agreements reached during meetings between the highest party and state leaders of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, is developing successfully in all spheres. For the Vietnamese people this is an exceptionally important factor for the victorious implementation of the tasks set by the Fifth CPV Congress for building socialism and defending the motherland. The Vietnamese people invariably nurture feelings of gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire fraternal Soviet people for the enormous, valuable, and effective assistance which they gave and continue to give our people in the cause of revolutionary struggle and creativity.

We wish the Soviet people, uder the leadership of the glorious CPSU, new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, so as to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress!

May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our countries' parties, governments, and peoples strengthen through the centuries!

The CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the SRV State Council, and the SRV Council of Ministers

CAMBODIAN LEADERS GREET GORBACHEV, TIKHONOV

PM131433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people congratulations and the most sincere wishes, and we also convey fraternal greetings from the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the PRK State Council and Council of Ministers, and all the Cambodian people.

In securing the victory over Hitler's regime in May 1945, the Soviet people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, fulfilled a worldwide historic mission of liberation. The tremendous sacrifices made and the boundless heroism displayed by the Soviet people during the war years will always remain in our hearts.

The Communists and all the Cambodian people wholeheartedly welcome the Soviet working people's impressive successes in the cause of improving developed socialism.

The PRK fully supports the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is invariably the mightiest bulwark of peace and makes an active contribution to ensuring a peaceful future for all mankind. We support the peace proposals put forward by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which emphasize the need for a complete end to the nuclear arms race and a quest for paths toward the relaxation of international tension which is being whipped up by the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism.

Since the 7 January victory over the genocide regime, the PRK has been successfully following the Cambodian people's chosen path of building and defending the motherland of Angkor and of its advance toward socialism. The great successes achieved by the Cambodian people in the period which has elapsed have been not only the result of their own efforts, but the fruit of the timely, effective aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. We express the sincerest gratitude for this assistance. We feel pride and satisfaction in the steady expansion of fraternal bonds between our parties, states, and peoples, bonds which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the fraternal Soviet people great new successes in the cause of building communism and defending peace.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council;

Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS FROM LAOTIAN LEADERS

PM131333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly and Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the Lao people and on our own account, permit us to convey warm congratulations and best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR Council of Ministers, and all the fraternal Soviet people.

Forty years ago the Soviet Army and all the Soviet people, under the CPSU's wise leadership, displayed a high degree of revolutionary heroism. They sacrificed many millions of human lives to defend the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the freedom and independence of the world's first socialist state, and played a decisive role in the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and the completion of World War II. This historic victory delivered mankind from the threat of destruction by fascism, created favorable conditions for the formation of the world socialist system, and promoted the development of the movement for national independence, democracy, and social progress. This great victory demonstrated the all-conquering might of socialism, the socialist patriotism, heroism, readiness for self-sacrifice, and high sense of proletarian internationalism of the Soviet Army and the Soviet people, and the wisdom of the CPSU's leadership.

Since World War II, despite the tremendous losses, the great Soviet people, forced to resist imperialism's hostile activity, have, under the CPSU's correct leadership, continued to develop their glorious traditions, devoted all their efforts to the cause of building and further developing the motherland, and achieved remarkable successes in strengthening their country's might. The Soviet Union has become the reliable bulwark of the socialist community's unity and cohesion, peace, and international security, and a firm support for the peoples in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are proud of the Soviet people's great victory; we value it highly, and we regard it as our victory, too. The LPRP, the government, and all the Lao people take this opportunity to express to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people deep gratitude for their tremendous support and effective assistance for the cause of the Lao revolution. Permit us to wish the great fraternal Soviet people new, still more significant successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in preparing for the forthcoming 27th Party Congress.

May the relations of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU, the LPDR and the USSR, and our two peoples develop and strengthen constantly on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly.

GRISHIN'S ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN REPORTED

Received by Honecker

LD141904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Berlin between Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who is in Berlin leading a delegation from the city of Moscow. During the friendly conversation, it was emphasized that there is full unanimity on very important questions of world policy, the fight to preserve peace, and the continued strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community between the USSR and GDR.

The Moscow delegation also visited the capital's electrical equipment design and manufacturing works today. A friendship meeting was held at the factory and was addressed by Comrade Grishin, who was warmly welcomed by those present. He emphasized that the holding of Moscow Day in Berlin is further proof of the unity and cohesion of our peoples. We are sincerely pleased that the GDR, our faithful friend and ally, is proceeding together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, making a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening peace in Europe and the whole world.

Addresses Rally

LD141942 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 14 TASS -- The experience of the Second World War has demonstrated that there are no such forces in the world which could crush socialism, reverse the momentous process of revolutionary transformations started by the Great October Socialist Revolution, Viktor Grishin, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, said here today. The head of a Moscow delegation, now staying here, visited the Berlin electric equipment works and addressed a friendship rally there.

"In the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory", the speaker went on to say, "our class enemies launched a large-scale campaign the purpose of which is to belittle the role of the Soviet Union in the Second World War and the noble liberation mission of the Soviet Army, to impose upon the public their own interpretation of the events of those years, to justify imperialist war-mongers and even the fascist vandals".

Long before fascism came to power in Germany, Viktor Grishin recalled, the ruling quarters of the United States, Great Britain and France had been trying to turn German imperialism into the main motive force (of the struggle) against the U.S.S.R. During the Second World War the U.S. and Great Britain assumed a course toward building up and demonstrating the strength of Western powers in front of the whole world, primarily, in front of the Soviet Union, regarding it as their chief enemy. It is precisely for the purpose of intimidating that British and U.S. aviation bombed out at the end of the war the city of Dresden which was not a military target, which was swarming with German refugees and in addition to all this was in the zone of operations of the Soviet Army. U.S. leaders were motivated by the desire to intimidate when they ordered the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the bombings which killed hundreds of thousands of defenseless people here.

The head of the delegation of Moscow stressed that U.S. imperialism supplemented its claims to world dominance with overtly adventurist military preparations, economic blockades, acts of ideological subversion, threats to destroy socialism, and unconcealed support for the darkest and most reactionary forces.

"The dangerous activity of revanchists and neonazists, all those who dream of revising the results of the Second World War, of recarving the map of Europe in essence bolstered recently by a blasphemous act of the U.S. President who laid a wreath at a cemetery in Bitburg where members of the Waffen SS are buried. Reagan's bow to the Gestapo's 'Third Reich' is an outrage upon the memory of thousands upon thousands of German anti-fascists and ordinary people from many European countries tortured to death by SS thugs", Viktor Grishin said.

MARTYNOV MEETS WITH SFRY'S PLANINC 8 MAY

LD090126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] A solemn session was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of Yugoslavia from the fascist occupiers in the Sava Palace of Congresses in Belgrade. It was attended by Djuranovic, the president of the Presidency of the Republic; Sukrija, the chairman of the Central Committee Presidium; and other leaders of the republic.

Among the foreign guests was a USSR state delegation led by Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR delegation, led by Comrade Martynov, met Planinc, the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. A friendly conversation took place, in which the further development of relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia was touched upon. The Soviet delegation also visited the Broz Tito memorial complex and placed flowers. It laid wreaths at the graves of the Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen at the cemetery of the liberators of Belgrade, as well as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala.

Departs From Belgrade

PM131309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May -- Yesterday the USSR state delegation led by N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which took part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, left here for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and other officials.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport in Moscow by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

LCY'S SUKRIJA GREETS GORBACHEV ON ANNIVERSARY

PM141555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

On the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism in World War II, personally and on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, it is with a feeling of profound satisfaction that I send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Communists and all working people of the USSR cordial congratulations and warmest wishes.

Under the leadership of the LCY headed by Josip Broz Tito, the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia attained their freedom shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition in the difficult 4-year struggle against Hitlerite Germany and its accomplices. Hundreds of thousands of our country's best sons and daughters gave their lives and thereby made a worthy contribution to the cause of the common victory over fascism. In that grim struggle, our peoples carried out a socialist revolution and acquired the right to determine the paths of their development independently and decide their future under conditions of full independence.

The victory over fascism, the enemy of all peoples, of freedom and social progress, opened up new horizons before the world and prospects for its improved and more just structure. The memory of that historic event is a powerful stimulus for further struggle against the revival of all somber forces, for peace and the democratization of international relations, and for equitable cooperation among peoples and states.

We always treated with very profound respect the heroic struggle of the Red Army and the Soviet Union's peoples, who made the decisive contribution to the cause of victory over fascism.

The peoples' joint struggle against fascism is the basis of our friendship. We point out with a sense of satisfaction that the friendly relations and all-around cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our socialist countries are developing successfully. We express the desire that these relations continue to develop and improve on the basis of jointly asserted principles in the interests of our peoples, the cause of peace, equitable international cooperation, and socialism throughout the world.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

KAPITONOV, RYABOV CONTINUE VISIT TO BULGARIA

PM141347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Guests From Fraternal Countries"]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 10 May -- I.V. Kapitonov, head of the USSR party and government delegation, has presented T. Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders with "40 Years of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945" anniversary medals.

The Soviet guests were presented with Bulgarian anniversary medals.

The USSR delegation visited Sofia's 9 September Footwear Enterprise. Its output is renowned in many countries, including the USSR.

The collective of the enterprise warmly welcomed the fraternal country's envoys. I.V. Kapitonov addressed the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting that took place. He noted the contribution made by the Bulgarian servicemen who fought against Hitlerite fascism alongside the Soviet fighters. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to strengthen.

G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and a member of the Soviet delegation.

Return to Moscow 10 May

PM131327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 May -- The USSR party-government delegation led by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, left for home today.

The delegation comprised Ya.P. Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L.I. Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by C. Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Atanasov and A. Lukanov, candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; and D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted in Moscow by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Listov, USSR minister, and Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, both candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

DOLGIKH-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CSSR

PM131311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] Prague, 10 May -- The USSR party-government delegation led by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the celebrations connected with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia and the victory over Hitlerite fascism, left for home today.

The delegation comprised G.I. Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

The delegation was greeted in Moscow by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.P. Yastrebov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

POLAND'S KISZCZAK ON WEST'S 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIONS

PM141026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Polish Sejm Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May -- A routine session of the Polish Sejm has been held here. W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders took part.

The deputies heard a report from C. Kiszczak, Polish minister of internal affairs, on measures to strengthen social order in the country.

The report said, in particular, that the normalization of the domestic political situation has been increasingly clearly evident in Poland in recent years. The number of incidents damaging to social order is declining.

At the same time, the report says, the special services and subversion centers of the West, primarily the United States, are continuing to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and obstruct the normalization of the situation in the country. They are resorting to various provocations, blackmail, and threats. Representatives from the embassies of a number of Western countries accredited to Poland and Western journalists and tourists are participating increasingly frequently in subversive activities. This is shown by the growing number of people who have been expelled from Poland in recent years for spying or activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Psychological warfare against Poland is a constant element in the policy of the United States and certain of its NATO allies. Appropriations for spreading subversive propaganda constantly increased. Thus, over $76 million were allocated last year for the activity of the entirely CIA-controlled Radio Free Europe.

As the report notes, antisocialist elements continue to exert a negative influence on the stabilization process in the country. They are trying to sow disorder and disseminate inflammatory materials. Moreover, rallies of an antistate nature are held in certain churches, and people who have nothing to do with religion take part in them.

We, the Polish minister of internal affairs stated, cannot and will not tolerate actions damaging to the Polish socialist state.

RCP LEADERSHIP ENDORSES WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

PM131051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Urgent Necessity"]

[Text] Bucharest, 12 May -- A session of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee was held in Bucharest 11 May. The Political Executive Committee unanimously approved Romania's signing of the protocol on the extension of the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw 14 May 1955. The Political Executive Committee noted that the extension of the Warsaw Pact's term was a necessity dictated by the unfavorable development of the international situation. It pointed out that as long as the threat to peace in Europe and the world remained and as long as the NATO military bloc existed, the socialist countries would maintain and strengthen their defensive alliance while simultaneously struggling for disarmament and peace and for the dissolution of military blocs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO AUSTRIA

TASS on Arrival Statement

LD141416 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today at the invitation of the Austrian Government to attend celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria.

At Schwechat Airport A. Gromyko was met by Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, and other officials. Upon arriving in Vienna Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

We have accepted with satisfaction the Austrian Government's invitation to visit Vienna again and to participate in the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty on the restoration of the independent and democratic Austria. The State Treaty was signed after the end of the war. Only as a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, Austria gained an opportunity to restore its independence and sovereignty. You know who and when trampled both. [sentence as received] Four powers -- the USSR, the USA, Britain, and France -- showed realism when they decided that time came to conclude a state treaty. Together with the Austrian Government they worked out the document.

Only as a result of the conclusion of the treaty and the acquisition of the status of neutral state, Austria got a possibility to worthily show itself in European affairs and not only in European ones. Austria makes its positive contribution in the solution of problems in Europe and in the world as a whole. I would like to express hope that this is how it will be in future as well.

As far as our bilateral relations are concerned, we are satisfied with their state. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to develop these relations.

We are expressing satisfaction with the fact that there is an opportunity to meet with Austrian statesmen: the president, the chancellor, and the minister of foreign affairs.

We are also to have meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of many countries who have arrived in Vienna. There a quite a number of matters on which it is necessary for us to exchange views.

Availing myself of the opportunity I would like to convey the wishes of well-being and happiness to the residents of hospitable Vienna and to the entire friendly Austrian people.

Attends Reception

LD141927 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS -- Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria held a reception today on behalf of the federal government on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria.

The guests included Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, and foreign ministers of other states, who have arrived in Vienna for anniversary observances.

Present at the reception were Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, ministers, members of both chambers of the Austrian parliament, leaders of political parties and heads of diplomatic missions.

'ALIENATION' BETWEEN FRANCE, FRG DISCUSSED

LD141247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1859 GMT 13 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Edward Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Euro-pessimism and Euro-paralysis -- these words were coined by none other than U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He announced as one of the chief aims of his recent European tour an attempt to bring the West out of Euro-pessimism and Euro-paralysis. However, it looks as though the President did not achieve his aim. He did not manage to unite the NATO allies. Moreover, many are presently talking about fresh disagreements and misunderstandings among Washington's allies. Western observers draw special attention to the sharp friction and contradictions which have arisen between Paris and Bonn, and I would like to talk about this in more detail.

Mitterrand, head of the French state, was evidently shocked by a great deal in the Rhine capital: the shameful episode concerning the visit to a fascist cemetery, the very way the Bonn summit meeting was held, the unceremoniousness and arrogance of the guests from across the ocean, the West German chancellor's obsequious attentiveness to the latter. Of course, that is not all there is to the matter. During the Bonn meeting, it became clear that the dissatisfaction and alienation between France and the FRG is of a deeper and longer-term nature.

As is known, President Mitterrand rejected his country's participation in implementing the "star wars" program, and, it seemed to him, he had certain grounds to hope that the leadership of West Germany would support him in this issue. However, disappointment awaited him. It is reported that in Chancellor Kohl's entourage, Mitterrand's stand just caused confusion, and even annoyance.

For its part, France is openly unhappy that Kohl demonstratively supported Reagan's program for militarization of space, despite Mitterrand's request not to do so. Contrary to France's expectations, Kohl also failed to support Mitterrand in the matter of trade talks between the Western partners.

Of late, the ruling circles of France and the FRG have been happy to speak of a special relationship between the two countries, and even of the existence of a certain Paris-Bonn axis. Despite all the words about this axis which have been written for 2 years now, France's LE MONDE writes, these capitals are obviously dissatisfied with each other. There have been and are contradictions. A previously unplanned meeting between Mitterrand and Kohl in Bonn is set for 28 May. It has even been called an emergency meeting; the sides will try to find a way out of the situation which has arisen and somehow settle their relations. However, few expect success from it.

'INCREASED DANGER' OF FRG REVANCHISM EXAMINED

PM131345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank V. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "Why Reagan Went to Europe; The 'Big Seven' Challenge Mankind; Encouraging West German Militarists and Revanchists; the Socialist Community Is the Bastion of Peace"]

[Excerpt] Western ruling circles, by not preventing Washington from preparing for "star wars" and by intending to participate in them, are themselves, on their own initiative, nudging their countries into the U.S. militarist noose. After all, from the military standpoint, the U.S. "star wars" plan is an integral component of U.S. nuclear and first-strike strategy.

Bonn is expressing particularly active support for the U.S. space programs. As the magazine STERN reports, the FRG Defense Ministry has already prepared a document whose contents boil down to trumpeting the achievements of West German firms in spheres of interest to the Pentagon's space strategists. According to the federal association of aerospace reporting and the military industry, around a dozen West German firms may participate in the U.S. project.

It must be noted that we are witnessing an increasingly close and increasingly dangerous alignment between Washington and Bonn. This tendency is taking the form of the development of far-reaching political and military cooperation which is acquiring the nature of "special relations" between the United States and the FRG. West Germany's importance for Washington has increased proportionately with the consolidation of its positions in the European Continent. The White House now considers that the FRG will be able to take over from the United States part of the financial and political burden, help in solving various global problems, and exert influence on the European NATO allies. For their part, militarist and revanchist circles in the FRG are calculating on the materialization of their own schemes with U.S. assistance. As the French newspaper LE MATIN put it, a kind of West German-U.S. front on key international questions emerged following the Reagan-Kohl talks.

There can be no doubt that it was the twin diktat by Washington and Bonn which led to formulation of the part of the political declaration by "the Seven" dealing with the results of World War II. It equates the victims of fascist aggression with the bloody butchers of the peoples, and encourages those who are experiencing nostalgia for the Third Reich.

The political declaration provided tangible proof of the increased danger from West German revanchism, in whose revival the incumbent U.S. leadership is playing such an active part. The leaders of the seven leading capitalist states threatened even the territorial-political realities in Europe established as a result of the crushing of Hitlerite Germany and the postwar development.

By bringing the problem of a "united Germany" to the foreground, the participants in the conference openly supported the SS remnants, the "forever yesterday's men," and the Nazis who, even in the days when the 40th anniversary of the great victory was being celebrated, held and are continuing to hold their provocative gatherings. Their spirits were lifted even higher as a result of Reagan's visit to the Bitburg war cemetery, which can be assessed only as a token of respect for the whole of Hitlerite fascism. It was no accident that on the very same day, and only 3 meters away from the President's wreath, there appeared a wreath dedicated "to the German soldiers who died at Leningrad," while the visit was given ardent approval by West German revanchists. Commenting on the desecration of the memory of those who persished under Nazi hands and delivered mankind from the deadly peril of fascist slavery, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT stressed: "This is the logical outcome of deliberate attempts by certain forces in the United States to whitewash nazism."

FRG LANDTAG VOTE 'PROTEST' AGAINST BONN'S POLICY

PM141341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Yuliy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column: "Spurning a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Bonn -- Elections have been held to the Landtag (parliament) of North Rhine-Westphalia, the largest FRG Land in terms of population and economic potentials. Their significance went far beyond the question of which of the 17 rival political parties and groupings would govern the Land for the next 5 years. The elections would inevitably reflect the opinion of broad sections of voters on the foreign and domestic policy of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU]-Free Democratic Party [FDP] coalition.

The result was that the Social Democrats, who enjoyed an absolute majority in the Landtag for the previous 5 years, did not just maintain their position but considerably strengthened it. The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] secured 52.1 percent of the votes cast. The CDU, its main rival in the struggle for power in the Land, however, suffered its worst defeat in the whole history of elections in North Rhine-Westphalia. It won only 36.5 percent of the vote. The FDP managed to get back into the Landtag after a 5-year gap.

In their analyses of the election results, commentators note the utter failure of the CDU leadership's plans to attract the electorate's votes with publicity shows at federal level. These include the ostentatious summit conference of the leaders of the "Seven" and, of course, the visit to Bonn by the U.S. President, who acted at the same time as a kind of "publicity agent" for the Christian Democrats. However, this venture achieved nothing. The gamble on the propaganda effect from Reagan's laying of a wreath (at Kohl's direct insistence) at the SS cemetery at Bitburg also failed to pay off. This ignominious act honoring SS murderers merely backfired on its perpetrators.

The election results clearly reflected the electors' indignation at the Federal Government's policy. Recognizing this, Kohl himself cited as reasons the continuing growth in unemployment and the population's indignation at Bonn's sharp cutback in appropriations for social needs. The chancellor, however, preferred to keep quiet about another, no less obvious fact.

The election results were at the same time a protest by the popular masses of the Land against the foreign policy course of Bonn, which, following Washington, is playing an active part in the arms race undermining peace in Europe. The reluctance of a considerable number of FRG citizens to follow this militarist course and accept the government's antipopular policy is obvious.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRG 10 MAY

PM140853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for the FRG"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Brest Obkom, left Moscow for the FRG 10 May at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board. The delegation will take part in German Communist Party events to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES ITALIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD131330 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 13 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Altissimo, minister of industry, commerce, and crafts of the Italian Republic. Matters relating to the further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Italy were reviewed in a businesslike conversation.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS DENMARK 3-11 MAY

LD121839 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1356 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 May (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, was in Denmark 3-11 May to take part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism, at the invitation of the Danish Communist Party (DKP) Central Committee.

During its stay in the country, the delegation became acquainted with the activities of the DKP, visited the towns of Aalborg, Aarhus, and Esbjerg, met with representatives of trades unions and of local authorities, and was received by Svend Jakobsen, chairman of the Folketing. On 9 May, the delegation attended the wreath-laying ceremony at the obelisk in the mass grave of Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Bornholm Island, in Allinge.

A meeting took place between the CPSU delegation and the DKP leadership, headed by Joergen Jensen, chairman of the DKP, which passed in a spirit of comradeship and unity of views on the issues discussed. During the meeting, the representatives of the CPSU and DKP exchanged information on the activities of their parties and also opinions on the current international situation. They expressed concern over the complicated international atmosphere, which has been created as a result of the policy of imperialism, which has unleashed a nuclear arms race and is nurturing plans for the militarization of space.

The head of the CPSU delegation told of the wide-ranging peace initiatives of the USSR contained in the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and discussed the results of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and about the party's activities in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. The importance of the USSR's constructive peace proposals was noted, as was the great significance of the mass antiwar movement for ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

The representatives of the CPSU and the DKP reaffirmed the aspiration of their parties for further development of relations, which have formed between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS FROM SPAIN'S GALLEGO

PM141149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we send our cordial and fraternal congratulations to the Soviet people and the CPSU.

The Soviet people's heroism and sacrifices and their decisive contribution to the struggle against Hitlerite fascism won them the gratitude of all the world's peoples.

The Spanish people, who have themselves experienced the horrors of fascism, have profound reasons for seeing the Soviet people as their great friends.

The exploit of the Soviet people and their Communist Party not only wrecked the perfidious plans of Hitlerite fascism aimed at putting an end to socialism but, at the same time, gave assistance and support to the peoples' struggle for their social and national liberation and for their independence and sovereignty.

The celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism are taking place in a situation of international tension which harbors a threat to peace. It would be suicidal to close one's eyes to this threat.

The bloodiest enemy in the history of mankind was routed 40 years ago. Complete destruction now threatens mankind. It is necessary to destroy nuclear and chemical weapons before it is too late.

Our cordial congratulations, which we send you, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, and the Soviet people and the CPSU, are not only a tribute of respect for your country's exploit but also an expression of our support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and our agreement with the fact that the defense of peace is the highest duty of all peoples, including the Spanish people. Millions of men and women in our country declare: No to NATO! No to the arms race! No to the militarization of space! No to the policy of U.S. imperialism!

Just like the Soviet people and the other peoples of the world, the overwhelming majority of Spaniards desire peace. The Spanish people wish to see their country independent and prosperous.

In congratulating you on victory day, we pay a tribute of profound respect to the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who died in the Great Patriotic War.

Ignacio Gallego, secretary general of the Communist Party (Spain)

TRAGIC LEBANESE EVENTS LINKED TO SHULTZ TOUR

PM141501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov report: "Preparing a New Camp David: G. Shultz' Trip to the Near East"]

[Text] Beirut -- The Syrian press is widely reporting that the tragic events taking place in Lebanon today are linked with the tour of several Near East countries by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The newspaper TISHRIN warns that Lebanon will again become the theater for a flareup of violence aimed at "providing cover for Mr Shultz' maneuvers." These maneuvers, according to the newspaper AL-THAWRAH, are aimed at "bringing U.S. policy in the Near East out of the impasse and imposing on the Arabs partial solutions to the Near East problem that are advantageous to Israel and the United States." The newspaper predicts that U.S. policy in the Near East is doomed to failure, since "today the initiative is firmly in the hands of the Arab forces of steadfastness." Damascus radio stated that "those who are today shedding crocodile tears for the Lebanese Christians have for 10 years been implementing a criminal conspiracy in Lebanon against the Christians, Muslims, and the country's unity." Israeli agents, inspired by the appearance of the U.S. secretary of state in the Near East, made their contribution to the tragic events in Lebanon. The press warns them of their grave responsibility.

A statement by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine says that the purpose of the U.S. secretary of state's trip is to "prepare a new Camp David," denying the Palestinian people's right to statehood.

The Beirut newspaper widely reprint a WASHINGTON POST report that the explosion of a car packed with dynamite, which resulted in 68 dead and 259 wounded on 8 March in Beirut, was organized by a group of CIA agents who received special training within the framework of the "U.S. antiterrorist program" under the leadership of U.S. instructors.

AL-QADHDHAFI GREETS GORBACHEV ON VICTORY DAY

PM141218 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On the 40th anniversary of the defeat of criminal nazism, I am pleased to send you most warm congratulations. We pay tribute to the decisive role of the friendly Soviet Union in achieving the great victory, and to the tremendous sacrifices made by the Soviet people in the struggle against the Hitlerite barbarians who, obsessed by a mania for power, descended upon mankind like a destructive tornado, seeking to subordinate it and to enslave the peoples.

Today my country and the entire Arab nation are on the same side of the barricades as your friendly country in the struggle against the very dangerous and crazy policy of force being pursued by world imperialism and racist Zionism (another manifestation of barbarous expansionist nazism), which threaten peace and international security. It is a tremendous honor for the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to be in the vanguard of those who with selfless bravery and courage came out against fascism, the predecessor of nazism.

Practically throughout the period of fascism's existence, our small people waged battles against it in which hundreds of thousands of heroes gave their lives, and they were one of the first peoples in history to sacrifice themselves in the name of freedom, independence, and honor.

The struggle of our two friendly countries against fascism and nazism -- a struggle with a long history -- imparts a historic, freedom-loving, and universal significance to the strong friendship which links us today. It gives us every right to congratulate each other on the great victory, in which the USSR played a tremendous part, and to once again express our faith in the inevitability of the triumph of the forces of good and freedom over the forces of evil and slavery.

The price for the maniacal madness of power will be paid by those afflicted by this disease -- this is the immortal lesson of history.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution

SPEAKERS AT TEL AVIV MEETING PRAISE RED ARMY

LD121454 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Rome May 12 TASS -- A representative meeting of Israel's public has taken place in Tel Aviv on the initiative of the public committee for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

The meeting was opened and conducted by poet I. Laor. The first to speak was Victor Shemtov, member of the Knesset and member of the leadership of the United Workers' Party, who dwelt on the results of the Second World War. It should not be forgotten how the fascist beast was destroyed and to whom the credit for its destruction belongs. This credit goes first of all to the Red Army which selflessly fought at the walls of Stalingrad and at besieged Leningrad and which marched thousands of kilometers in battle to reach Berlin. In each battle the Red Army liberated Jews. "If I were a believer," Shemtov said, "I would call the Red Army a 'divine army'. In those frightful days the Red Army was a great hope for us here."

The meeting was also addressed by Ora Namir (Maarakh). She recalled her visit to the USSR on a delegation of public figures from Israel, during which she visited a memorial cemetery in Leningrad as well as Babi Yar where tens of thousands of Jews and Ukrainians had been executed. In the Soviet Union, Ora Namir said, the young are educated not to forget the lessons of the war. All that has made her convinced that the people should remember what they have lived through and do ever more to do away with a situation where "war is our daily life". The speaker called for pursuing a policy to ensure a just peace and to combat nationalism and racism in order to be able to live and work calmly.

Then the floor was given to Me'ir Vilner, Knesset member from the Communist Party of Israel, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. He cited facts to show what led to the world war. The West's policy of neutrality towards the fascist putsch in Spain and the actual handing out of Europe to Hitler by the leaders of France and Britain in order to direct Nazi Germany against the USSR are the main of these facts. Fascism, Me'ir Vilner said, is not a dictatorship of one man, Hitler or Mussolini. As Georgiy Dimitrov stressed, fascism is a terrorist dictatorship at the service of more reactionary financial capital.

Me'ir Vilner showed in concrete examples the USSR's decisive role in routing the Nazi forces. As he pointed out, the delay with opening the second front was planned by Western powers in advance. Me'ir Vilner sharply criticized U.S. President Reagan for visiting the gravesite of Nazi soldiers and SS troops in Bitburg.

Me'ir Vilner condemned the Israeli Government sailing in the wake of American "star wars" plans. "Star wars" will [not] bring benefits from the use of new technology, as claimed by the Government of Israel. These wars mean death. The "star wars" plans whip up preparations for war, the third world war, which poses a threat also to Israel.

Concluding his speech, Me'ir Vilner pointed out the importance of unity among the anti-fascist forces, which was demonstrated at the meeting.

Then the floor was given to A. Arel, Knesset member from the Maarakh Labour Party. At first, he said, racism shows itself in small things. At first it is directed against another people, and then everything is directed against the own people. Those who contend that they are entitled to do anything ultimately go as far as the extermination of people. "We should be more humane," A. Arel said. "It is vital to ensure a future without wars".

Speaking at the meeting's conclusion, actor Albert Cohen read out verses about the struggle against the Nazis and sang Soviet songs popular during World War II.

SUDAN'S PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS FUTURE POLICIES

LD111643 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of Sudan, has received a group of Soviet journalists in Khartoum.

After 16 years of dictatorial rule by Numayri, that regime was overthrown as a result of the revolutionary uprising of the popular masses. At the same time, the way was opened for the establishment of genuine democracy in Sudan. Now it is primarily a question of handing over the power of the military administration to the people upon the expiration of the 1-year transitional period. A constituent assembly will be formed on the basis of direct, free elections. The settlement of the situation in southern Sudan is an urgent problem. It is intended that this should be solved by means of granting autonomy to that region. The solution of tasks like saving the economy, abolishing the structures of the former regime, and ensuring the independence of the trade union movement is also closely linked with overcoming the consequences of Numayri's rule.

In the sphere of foreign policy, we want to have good-neighborly relations with all states in the region. We advocate rallying the actions of Arab countries with the object of securing a just settlement of the Palestine problem. We want to cooperate with all the world's states, at the same time maintaining a policy of nonalignment and the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and independence. Sudan desires the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, the prime minister stressed.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES PDRY ENVOY PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

LD112218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 11 May 85

[From the "Novosti" program; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received in the Kremlin Ibn Hasanayn, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR, at his request in connection with his final departure for home. A friendly talk took place.

ZAIRE'S MILITARY TIES TO ISRAEL DISCUSSED

LD131925 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Paris May 13 TASS -- Problems of military and economic cooperation will be discussed during the state visit of President Moboto Sese Seko of Zaire to Israel. Reporting this, the Paris-based LE MONDE said that since the restoration of diplomatic relations in 1982 the two countries have busily developed military links, especially after a trip to Kinshasa by the Israeli defense minister. According to LE MONDE, there are dozens of Israeli military advisers in Zaire, training a "special presidential brigade" and crack commando and army units. It is under a special plan, the paper said, that training is given to the Camanhold Division stationed in the strategically important Province of Shaba near the border with Angola. Tel Aviv supplies Zaire with many millions dollars worth of arms.

LE MONDE said that the Zairean president counts on Israel helping him to obtain new and major credits from the West, especially the United States, through Zionist businessmen.

The expanding contacts between Zaire and Washington-patronaged Israel have given rise to unconcealed concern in Africa and in the Arab East. In keeping with the memorandum on mutual understanding in the field of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, signed in November 1981, the United States, the Western press reports, is exerting increased pressure on Kinshasa to facilitate "Israel's return to Africa". Together with Washington Tel Aviv is seeking to make Zaire into a staging area for destabilizing the situation in Africa and for carrying out aggressive forays against progressive states, said the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH.

According to reports by Western wire services, talks were recently concluded on the establishment of Israeli Air Force bases in Zaire and the deployment there of Israeli commandos.

Relying on Zaire, Israel and its American guardians want to isolate Arab countries from independent Africa and split the Organization of African Unity which has consistently pressed for an end to Israeli aggression in the Middle East. It is noted here that simultaneously with strengthening ties with Zaire Israel is escalating cooperation with racist-ruled South Africa, which is overtly directed against independent Africa.

ILICHEV, CONGOLESE MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM131549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] A meeting was held 11 May between L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and A. Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo, Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and head of the Congolese delegation at the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

During the meeting opinions were exchanged on certain international problems and questions of Soviet-Congolese cooperation.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP'S CUBAN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM140859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Laying of Wreaths"]

[Text] Havana, 10 May -- Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, laid wreaths at the monument to the Soviet soldier-internationalist in the outskirts of the Cuban capital. Taking part in the ceremony was a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet delegation also laid wreaths at the monument to Cuban sailors, who died a brave death in the struggle against the fascist submarines during World War II.

The same day, there was a ceremonial meeting at the Cuban Foreign Ministry to mark the 40th anniversary of Soviet people's victory in the Great Patrioitic War. Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola, who addressed the meeting, pointed to the decisive role of the Soviet people and their Army in the defeat of the Hitlerite troops and mankind's liberation from fascism. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation attended the meeting.

COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD141322 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The signing today of letters of exchange aimed at a further development of bilateral business contacts has become a new step on the way of expanding economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. On behalf of the Soviet side they were signed by the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Mikhail Sergeychik, and on behalf of the Nicaraguan side -- by the Minister of Foreign Economic Cooperation Henry Ruiz.

At present there are 25 projects in Nicaragua which have been or are being built in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Bilateral cooperation is also developing successfully. Last year its volume nearly tripled as against the previous year to reach 138.1 roubles. The goods delivered from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua include machinery, equipment, transport facilities, automobiles, oil and oil products etc.

TASS REPORTS ORTEGA MEETING WITH MITTERRAND

LD132137 Moscow TASS in Enlglish 1923 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Paris May 13 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France had a meeting with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega who arrived in Paris for a brief visit.

Commenting on the meeting, Daniel Ortega told newsmen that it was constructive. The president of France, he said, reaffirmed that the French Government was ready to promote a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America.

Dwelling on the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said that the U.S. Administration hoped to turn that country into a concentration camp. He stressed that the present policy of the U.S. Administration was actually aimed at destroying the population of Nicaragua.

Michelle Vauzelle, a spokesman for the office of the French president, said that during the meeting Francois Mitterrand came out in favor of developing Franco-Nicaraguan trade. Touching on the embargo introduced by the U.S. on trade with Nicaragua, Vauzelle made it plain that the French Government had no intention of following the course of the United States. He also said that the position of France with regard to Nicaragua was based on the principle of recognition of the right of nations to self-determination.

NICARAGUAN STATEMENT DENIES ATTACKS ON HONDURAS

LD140930 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Managua May 14 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has emphatically rejected allegations about some participation of the Sandinist Armed Forces in attacks on the Honduran territory. Its statement stresses that assertions of the Honduran authorities to the effect that the Sandinist People's Army used artillery and other means for shelling the village of Arenales are absolutely groundless.

Nicaragua which is loyal to the principles of peace and international law fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring states, the document underlines. At the same time, these states permit to stage aggressive actions from their territories which are aimed at the destabilization and overthrow of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

Tension in relations between Nicaragua and Honduras is the result of the permanent military presence in the border area of the counterrevolutionary Somozist gangs, the statement stresses. The Nicaraguan Government suggests to the Honduran authorities that a joint plan be drawn up which would permit to reduce this tension by means of disarming counterrevolutionary groupings.

NICARAGUA'S ARCE SENDS GREETINGS TO GORBACHEV

PM141247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 4

["Greetings to the Land of the Soviets" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade!

On behalf of the Nicaraguan people, the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] congratulates the CPSU, the government, and the entire Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, an event of worldwide historic significance that resulted in changes in the correlation of forces to the advantage of freedom, independence, and peace all over the world.

Sandino's people nurture feelings of admiration and profound respect for the Soviet people, and their revolutionary vanguard, the selfless working class, the people's intelligentsia, and their Armed Forces, whose inexaustible creative energy, steadfast heroism, and boundless internationalism were a decisive factor in the cause of delivering the peoples from the threat of extermination by the Hitlerite barbarians.

The 20 million Soviets who died, the enormous material damage inflicted by the hordes on the Soviet Union's territory, and the Soviet Army's great victories in the glorious battles for Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, Sevastopol, and Berlin tesify to the decisive role in the achievement of victory played by the motherland of Lenin and the October Revolution.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the glorious victory over fascism, the FSLN National Directorate, on behalf of all the front's members, expresses to the CPSU and to you personally gratitude for the repeated demonstrations of friendship, solidarity, and selfless assistance given by the Soviet Union to Nicaragua under the conditions of heightened aggression by U.S. imperialism.

We express confidence that our peoples will manage to inflict defeat on modern fascism.

With revolutionary greetings,

Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate Political Commission.

CPSU POLITBURO MEETING APPROVES MERIT PAY RAISES

PM151025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 Second Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU considered the results of the nation-wide communist subbotnik (day of the volunteer labor) devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. 154 million people took part in the subbotnik. With account of the wishes expressed by the working people it was decided to channel the funds earned on that day into building hospitals for war and labor veterans, improving medical and everyday services provided to them, beautifying memorial places of combat glory and building a monument in honor of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 in the city of Moscow. A report about the results of the subbotnik will be published in the press.

For the purpose of accelerating scientific and technical progress a resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the AUCCTU was adopted on perfecting the pay of scientific workers, designers and production engineers. It is aimed at increasing the material and moral incentives given to these categories of workers employed in industry and research and development institutions to reduce the time of development and introduction of new equipment and technology, raise the efficiency and improve the quality of work performed. In drafting measures outlined by the said resolution account was taken of the positive experience accumulated in recent years at a number of enterprises, organizations and institutions of Leningrad, Moscow, Ulyanovsk and some other cities.

With account of that experience it is planned to raise the stimulating role of salaries in accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is planned among other things to raise, within the limits of the allocated wage and salary fund, starting from the next year, the salaries of scientific workers, designers and production engineers. A new scheme of these salaries has been endorsed.

Managers of enterprises and organizations are given the right to pay extras to salaries of designers and production engineers for their creative contribution and performance of most complex and responsible work with good results. A series of measures is planned to improve the system of certification and payment of bonuses to scientific workers, designers and production engineers, to ensure a closer linkage between the size of bonus and the economic benefit received by the national economy from the introduction of design developments. Proposals have been supported on instituting all-union and republican honorary titles of "merited designer" and "merited production engineer".

It was noted at the Politburo meeting that in keeping with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress a wide range of measures had been implemented in our country to scale up state aid to families with children, allowances to single mothers had been increased, old-age pensions and disability pensions of industrial and office workers had been raised. More favorable conditions have been created for the participation of able-bodied pensioners and women with young children in social production. At the same time a series of additional measures is necessary to improve the provision of pensions to them, to develop the system of social maintenance of elderly citizens and disabled persons, increase state aid to families and children in order to improve further the living standards of these categories of the population.

In connection with this it was found necessary to raise the minimum size of old-age pensions to collective farmers and correspondingly their disability pensions and pensions in the event of loss of breadwinner, starting from November 1985. Pensions to industrial and office workers and their families set at up to 60 rubles more than 10 years ago will be raised at the same time and, thus, brought closer to the size of pensions set at the present time for workers in similar occupations and with similar qualifications.

For pensioners from among industrial and office workers, and collective farmers who receive minimum pensions there will be a 50 percent discount off the price of medicines bought on doctor prescription.

Measures have been planned to accelerate the construction of homes for the aged and disabled, to improve services provided to them by the establishments subordinated to local soviets, to provide assistance to labor veterans from enterprises, organizations and collective farms, to develop the system of voluntary assistance to lonely elderly and disabled citizens from trade unions and the Komsomol, and to improve the coordination of efforts of social security and health services, public organizations and work collectives in performing this work.

A series of measures has been planned with a view to expanding, in the 12th 5-year Plan period, state aid to families with children, including the raising to the level of 12 the age of children on whom allowances are paid, extending the length of leave granted for tending a sick child, and also introducing some other benefits to be extended to families with low incomes.

The central committees of the communist parties of union republics, territorial, regional, and district party committees were instructed to enhance attention to the needs and requirements of families with children, or single elderly and disabled citizens, to maintain permanent control over the provision of necessary types of aid to them and realization of measures devised to improve further the material well-being of that category of the population.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and passed decisions on some other questions of economic and social policy, as well as questions of developing relations with the fraternal socialist states, deepening their friendship and cooperation.

GORBACHEV LEAVES FOR LENINGRAD 15 MAY

LD150709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Leningrad today. He was seen off at the airport by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, and other comrades.

Arrives in Leningrad

LD150845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Today Comrade Gorbachev arrived in Leningrad. At Pulkovo Airport he was met by Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, members of the party obkom bureau and secretaries of Leningrad CPSU Gorkum. Pioneers presented Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with flowers.

'MODEL THEMES' FOR DISCUSSION OF APRIL PLENUM

PM141020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 85 Morning Edition p 2

["Model Themes for Lectures, Reports, and Talks on the Results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum on tasks connected with the preparation and holding of the 27th party congress.
The continuity of the CPSU's strategic course.
Accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is the key task.
Ways of accelerating labor productivity growth rates.
Transferring the economy onto the path of intensification is an urgent task.
Working conscientiously and with full returns.
Our production growth reserves.
Strengthening contractual discipline.
Resolutely combating waste and losses in an important economic reserve.
The cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main lever for the intensification of the national economy.
High development rates for machine building.
Increasing output quality in every possible way is a most important demand of the day.
Current tasks in improving the running of the economy and the restructuring of the economic mechanism.
All possible support for the introduction of financial autonomy.
Unremitting attention to the strengthening of order and discipline.
Increasing the people's prosperity is the supreme point of the CPSU's activity.
Waging a resolute struggle against negative phenomena alien to the socialist way of life.
Measures to implement the food program.
Developing consumer goods production and the service sphere.
Safeguarding the people's health is an important sphere of the party's social policy.
The implementation of the school reform is a nationwide matter.
Concern for man and his living, working, and leisure conditions is a key question of party policy's labor and social activeness.
The CPSU is the Soviet people's tested vanguard.
The growth of the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society.
The party's concern to strengthen links with the masses.
The Leninist principles of cadre selection, placement, and training.
The main criterion in assessing a communist is his actions and deeds.
Socialist democracy is an important instrument in developing the economy and increasing working people's labor and social activeness.
Strengthening the link between ideological work and life is an urgent task.
The press, television, and radio are effective means of organizing and educating the masses and shaping public opinion.
Increasing the role of literature and art in the spiritual life of Soviet society.
The world historic importance of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War victory.
The USSR's Leninist foreign policy is a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Preventing a nuclear catastrophe is the main point of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.
The socialist community states are an insurmountable force in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future.
Strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in every possible way is a most important avenue of the CPSU's foreign policy.
The Warsaw Pact organization is a reliable instrument for preventing nuclear war and strengthening international security.
Achieving military-strategic equilibrium with the NATO states is a historic gain of the fraternal socialist countries.
The CPSU's concern to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces.
U.S. imperialism is the main source of international tension.
Imperialism's subversive activity against the socialist states.
The broadening and galvanization of U.S. economic expansion is a threat to the peoples' independence.
The cohesion of all peace-loving antiwar forces is an important factor in preventing a world war.
The further expansion of the USSR's cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
The development of normal, equal relations with the capitalist countries is a principled line of the USSR.
Soviet-U.S. relations at the contemporary stage.
The new Soviet initiatives to ease the war threat in the world.
Making up for lost time in fulfilling the 1985 plan is a matter of honor for each labor collective.
Let us successfully fulfill the plan for 1985 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.
A worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress!

ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE VICTORY DAY REVIEWED

PM141027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Path of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Soviet people have celebrated a great nationwide holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the great victory. It has been celebrated in every family and in every home. The motherland honored its glorious sons and daughters -- front-line soldiers, partisans, underground fighters, rear workers, and all who, fulfilling their patriotic duty, brought the spring of victory closer at the cost of incredible efforts. On that day we bowed our heads in profound gratitude to the heroes who died in the battles for the Soviet motherland's freedom and independence. The whole country observed a minute's silence in honor of their memory.

The peoples of the other socialist community countries and all progressive mankind celebrated widely with us the 40th anniversary of the victory. The victory's ideals are infinitely dear to all the planet's honest people. The fact that many foreign guests came to Moscow for the celebrations attests to this.

It would be no exaggeration to say that today the whole planet heeds with special attention the voice of Moscow -- the voice of the victor-people, the worker-people. The celebration meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, to mark the portentous date; the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Immortal Feat of the Soviet People"; the appeal published yesterday in the papers from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" on the 40th anniversary of the ending of World War II; and also the parade of troops, when participants in the legendary 1945 Victory Parade and the servicemen who took over the combat banners from them filed through Red Square -- all these leave a profound trace in the hearts of millions.

It is at this time, when the country is celebrating important historical events, that we feel with special force pride in the successess of the socialist motherland, the vital force of the Leninist friendship of the peoples, and close unity around the Communist Party. The Soviet people unanimously support and approve its domestic and foreign policy.

This policy is clear and comprehensible to everybody. Creation and peace -- these are the main trends which define the essence of the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The victory in the Great Patriotic War gave us the opportunity to live and work in conditions of peace. In 40 years our country has made good progress along all avenues of economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development.

Soviet society today is a society with a highly developed economy. We produce more pig iron, steel, oil, gas, cement, machine tools, and many other types of products than any other country in the world. New sectors of industry have been created -- the nuclear, space missile, electronic, and microbiological industries. Powerful production complexes have been created or are being set up in all regions. A network of power lines, oil pipelines, and gas mains cover the whole country. Tremendous changes have occurred in the villages. The motherland's economic map has truly altered beyond recognition in the years that have elapsed since the war.

Soviet society today is a society of the constantly growing prosperity of the people, of a high level of education and culture. It is a society in which the most important social problems have been resolved. Our country is a country of genuine and real democracy, where the merits and rights of citizens are respected, where working people's participation in managing state affairs is becoming increasingly broad and active, and where the system of socialist self-management of the people is being improved. A great deal has been done in the 4 decades of peace. Here the creative force of the people has been revealed even more vividly, and the historic advantages of socialism have been manifested even more fully.

The Soviet Union today appears before the whole world as a mighty power. Soviet people are tackling increasingly complex and crucial tasks. They were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The main task today is to considerably speed up Soviet society's socioeconomic progress, which is dictated by the whole course of life — by domestic conditions and the international situation. This task is being perceived with profound understanding by urban and rural workers, displaying concern for the intensive and dynamic development of the national economy, the introduction into practice of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of output quality, careful and assiduous management, and the strict observance of order and discipline. The achievement of high end results using resources in the best possible way -- this is the rule being adhered to at leading enterprises, on construction sites, and at sovkhozes and kolkhozes, whose workers are now undergoing a difficult test in the fields. The sowing requires a high level of organization and precision in work everywhere.

Soviet people worked with great labor and political enthusiasm in the period preceding the holiday. This is evidenced by the successes of the May Day competition, and also the shock vigil to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory, and the results of the all-union communist subbotniks [voluntary unpaid Saturday work] -- that have been held.

Supporting the patriotic enthusiasm of the masses, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders are called on to further develop the initiative of competition participants, encourage bold thinking and creative questing, and direct collectives' efforts toward tackling current tasks of the national economy and fulfilling the plans of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. Communists must set an example of model service to the cause.

Socialism and peace are inseparable. "Maintaining peace has been, and remains, the supreme goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state," the appeal "To Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" notes. "The peace-loving policy, bequeathed us by V.I. Lenin, is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. It stems from the very nature of socialist society."

Communists and all working people are actively preparing for the next, the 27th, CPSU Congress, which will be a major milestone in the development of our society. The party of communists is well aware of the tasks facing the country and ways to resolve them. It has gained the boundless trust of Soviet people and sound prestige throughout the world by its tireless activity for the sake of the people's happiness and for the sake of a lasting peace on earth.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON USSR VICTORY DAY APPEAL

PM140957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Answerable for the Future"]

[Text] On the day of the great victory millions of people in various countries turned their thoughts to the past. The war unleashed by the fascists caused a great deal of suffering, deprivation, and loss, and left deep scars, but we do not just remember on this day. A new historic starting point for reckoning the time came about 40 years ago, the victory over fascism brought faith in the future and provided a most important precept -- peace and trust among peoples must be consolidated.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II was heard in all corners of our planet.

The road to victory over fascism was long and hard, the victory was won through the joint efforts of the peoples and armies of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, partisans, resistance movement fighters, antifascists, democrats and patriots, and millions of fighters for freedom. A high price was paid for it -- 50 million human lives, including 20 million Soviet lives. The USSR made the decisive contribution to the rout of nazism and mankind owes the salvation of European and world civilization first and foremost to the USSR. The lessons of the last war will never be forgotten. One of the main lessons, the appeal says, is that it is necessary to struggle resolutely and jointly against agression lest war break out.

During the postwar decades the Communist Party and the Soviet state have done everything to save the world from a new tragedy. In its foreign policy our country is invariably guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, to which there is no alternative. These principles find approbation among the public of various countries.

Almost 10 years ago the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe expressed their desire in the Final Act signed in Helsinki to seek ways to improve mutual understanding and resolve all problems around the negotiating table.

However, the current 40th anniversary of victory is being celebrated in an exacerbated situation. This is the result of the U.S. and NATO course of undermining military-strategic equilibrium -- the basis of international security -- and striving for military superiority over our country and the Warsaw Pact states. These are groundless and dangerous calculations, the appeal stresses.

The situation in Europe, where enormous masses of arms and armed forces confront each other, gives cause for serious concern. U.S. first-strike missiles continue to be deployed in the western part of the continent. Revanchist forces, which are trying to call into question the results of the war and postwar development and undermine the historic Yalta and Potsdam agreements, have grown more active.

The Soviet Union threatens nobody and does not strive to seize foreign lands. It has never attacked anybody. Our ideal is universal and total disarmament. "We are convinced," the appeal says, "that there is no fatal inevitability about war." The USSR calls on peoples and states and their parliaments and governments to do everything possible to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth and to limit, reduce, and subsequently completely destroy nuclear weapons.

Our country considers it sensible to subordinate relations between the nuclear powers to certain norms. This means, first and foremost, preventing nuclear war, refusing to propagandize it, pledging no-first-use of nuclear weapons, preventing their proliferation, and ensuring their reduction until they are completely eliminated. Unfortunately, the Western countries have not yet given a positive response to the Soviet proposals. The appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" expresses a readiness to come to an agreement at any time with the other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of such norms. The USSR reaffirms its unilaterally adopted commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It calls on the governments of the countries of Europe, the United States, and Canada to fully purge the European Continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. As is well known, the Soviet Union was the first to make the good-will gesture of adopting a resolution on a unilateral moratorium on further deployment of its medium-range missiles and halting the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates settling conflict situations by peaceful means and removing hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world -- the Near East, Central America, Southeast Asia, and other regions. It opposes interference by countries in the affairs of other countries. It demands that Namibia be granted its independence and that the racism be eliminated in South Africa. The appeal reaffirms our country's resolve to support those fighting against social and national oppression, race discrimination, and genocide. The USSR is in solidarity with those struggling for genuine democracy and equality and for real human rights and freedoms.

For 40 years mankind has been living under the beneficial influence of the great victory and enjoying its fruits. More than one generation has grown up without being scorched by the flames of war. States and their parliaments and governments have a lofty and honorable mission to maintain universal peace and defend the chief human right -- the right to life. The future must be peaceful and reliable, the peoples are striving for good-neighborliness and cooperation. Military confrontation and the arms race run counter to their vital interests and swallow up the forces and funds needed for a better life.

The Soviet Union calls for the voice of reason to be heeded and for active joint efforts to be made to stop the world slipping into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe and to block the way for a new war. It states that it is ready to attentively examine any initiative and any proposal benefiting peace.

The great victory jubilee has been extensively celebrated in various countries. No, the casualties suffered for its sake have not been forgotten, the lessons of the war have not been forgotten. People must be vigilant for intrigues by those who are now nudging the world toward the abyss of a nuclear war. Maintaining and strengthening peace and protecting our common home -- the planet earth -- is the sacred duty of those now living to the memory of the millions of people who gave their lives for freedom and social progress, and to future generations.

FURTHER PRAVDA REPORT ON ARRIVING DELEGATIONS

PM141108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "For the Festivities in Moscow"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War:

From the Communist Party of Canada, party General Secretary W. Kashtan;
From the Cypriot Progressive party of the Working People (AKEL), party General Secretary E. Papaioannou;
From the Communist Party of Denmark, party Chairman J. Jensen;
From the Swedish Communist Workers' Party, party board Chairman R. Hagel;
From the Syrian Communist Party, Kh. Bakdash, general secretary of the party Central Committee;
From the Iraqi Communist Party, A. Muhammad, first secretary of the party Central Committee;
From the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, K.P. Silva, secretary general of the party Central Committee;
From the Socialist Party of Australia -- party General Secretary P.D. Symon;
From the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, party National Secretary G. Jackson;
From the Communist Party of the Philippines, F. Macapagal, secretary general of the party Central Committee;
From the Turkish Communist Party -- H. Kutlu, secretary general of the party Central Committee;
From the German Communist Party, party Deputy Chairman H. Gautier;
From the Portuguese Communist Party, F.B. Teixeira, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat;
From the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, Ziegler and H. Mahle, members of the party board Bureau;
From the Italian Communist Party, A. Boldrini, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Italian National Association of Partisans;
From the Norwegian Communist Party, party Deputy Chairman J. Nygaard;
From the Belgian Communist Party, R. Dussart, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;
From the Communist Party of Great Britain, D. Prescott, member of the Political Committee of the party Executive Committee;
From the Swiss Labor Party, party Politburo member P. Gueniat;
From the Communist Party of Uruguay, J. Perez, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee;
From the Communist Party of India-Marxist, (M. Basavapunnay) and (Kh. Singkh Surdzhit), members of the party Central Committee Politburo;

From the Japan Communist Party, H. Tachiki, member of the Permanent Bureau of the party Central Committee Presidium;
From the Sudanese Communist Party, T.T. Babikar, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat;
From the Lebanese Communist Party, M.K. Muruwah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;
From the Tunisian Communist Party, M. al-Nafa'a, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;
Representing the Finnish Communist Party, party Chairman A. Aalto, T. Sinisalo, and J. Kajanoja;
From the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA;
From the DRA, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council;
From the PRK, Bou Thang, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of defense;
From the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] S.M. Qasim, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and PDRY defense minister;
From the People's Republic of Angola, Francisco M. Patva, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan deputy minister of defense;
From the Syrian Arab Republic, A. Dirham, member of the Ba'th Party regional leadership;
From the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria, D.B. Nemiche, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Central Committee and minister for veterans affairs;
From the People's Republic of Congo, A. Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Congolese minister for foreign affairs and cooperation;
From the Australian Labor Party, S. Shapiro, vice president of the party's Victoria State department;
From the Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish), O. Debunn, member of the party Bureau;
From the Belgian Socialist Party (French-speaking), J. Vandoren, member of the party Burea;
From the British Labor Party, D. Healey, Labor shadow foreign secretary;
From the Italian Socialist Party, P. Vittorelli, chairman of the party's National Assembly [as published] and member of the Socialist International Consultative Council for disarmament;
From the Finnish Social Democratic Party, M. Ahde, party vice chairman and Finnish minister for the environment;
From the Finnish Center Party, A. Pekkala, party vice chairman and Finnish minister of finance;
From the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, E. Svensson, candidate member of the party board's Executive Committee and Riksdag deputy;
From the Japanese Socialist Party, I. Koyangagi, deputy chairman of the party Central Executive Committee;
WPC Chairman R. Chandra;
WFTU Secretary General I. Zakariya;
WIDF Secretary General M. Vire-Tuominen;
Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq, AAPSO acting president and secretary general.

The delegations were met by G.A. Arbatov, V.M. Boriseniov, L.A. Gorshkov, B.I. Gostev, T.B. Guzhenko, A.G. Yegorov, V.Pl Yelyutin, V.V. Zagladin, G.A. Karavayev, Ye.F. Karpova, V.I. Konotop, R.I. Kosolapov, B.N. Pastukhov, M.A. Ponomarev, V.V. Tereshkova, L.N. Tolkunov, V.F. Tolubko, P.N. Fedoseyev, and A.M. Shkolnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.M. Vladychenko, L.F. Ilichev, V.M. Kamentsev, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, M.F Nenashev, K.S. Simonov, and A.S. Chernyayev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Committee; USSR minister of Education S.G. Shcherbakov; N.I. Bochkov and V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; K.N. Brutents, V.G. Dolgin, V.N. Ignatenko, I.I. Kovalenko, V.N. Sevruk, P.A. Smolskiy, G.S. Strizhov, A.V. Teterin, R.A. Ulyanovskiy,

and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; A.S. Kuklinov, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; L.A. Borisov and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; responsible workers from the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Departures

PM141254 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Military Delegations Depart"]

[Text] Military delegations from the following countries, which were in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, left Moscow 12 May:

Afghanistan, headed by Defense Minister Lieutenant General N. Mohammad;
Bulgaria, headed by Admiral I.D. Stoyanov, deputy minister of national defense;
Hungary, headed by Lieutenant General L. Morocz, secretary of state at the Defense Ministry;
The SRV, headed by Army General Le Trong Tan, chief of the Vietnamese People's Army General Staff;
The GDR headed by Colonel General H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Main Political Directorate;
Cuba, headed by Divisional General Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee military section;
Laos, headed by Lieutenant General S. Phalikhan, deputy minister of national defense;
Mozambique, headed by Lieutenant General J. Munhepe, secretary of state at the Defense Ministry;
Mongolia, headed by Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyan, chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate;
Poland, headed by General T. Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense;
Romania, headed by Colonel General V. Milea, chief of the Army General Staff;
Syria, headed by Major General M. Talas, minister of defense;
Czechoslovakia, headed by Colonel General K. Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense;
and Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Major General Hailu Gebre Mikael, commander of the ground forces.

The delegations were seen off at the airport by USSR deputy defense ministers and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

MINSK RADIO PROGRAM ON PENTACOSTALISTS

LD141000 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0940 GMT 2 May 85

[Broadcast in the series "Atheists Rostrum": Talk by journalist (Aleksandr Lenaut) entitled "On the Subversive Activities of Latter-Day Missionaries" -- in Russian]

[Excerpt] One day, a man from Moscow called Vasiliy Barats arrived in the village of Vulka, Ivanovo Rayon. He sought out the people he needed, presented himself to them as a fellow believer, and met with them.

In order to appear devout, he kept using words like "God", "Lord", "The Almighty". The assembled Pentacostalists did not know, it must be said, which God this visitor worshipped. They did not know that for some reason he had been discussing his anti-social activities, which we shall describe a little later, in a synagogue in Moscow, where, logically speaking, Jewish believers ought to gather. They did not know that this inspired orator regarded himself as a Catholic in his youth. After that, he seemed to have been an atheist, and now he declared himself to be an evangelistic Christian, a Pentacostalist. Moreover, he underwent ritual baptism in order to enhance his credibility.

There are quite sufficient grounds here to convince oneself that Barats believes neither in God nor the Devil, as they say. But at that time, in Vulka, spellbound by the orations of the guest from the capital, certain Pentacostalists agreed to write so-called biographical resumes, following the example given by the persistent fellow-believer. The latter-day missionary assured the believers that everything he was asking of them was being done in the name of God, and they, like obedient schoolchildren, stubbornly insisted in their biographical resumes, at Barats' bidding, that the organs of power were oppressing them for their religious convictions.

One of this opportunist's clients, a certain Leshchuk from the village of Konotop, born in 1904, with 1 year's primary education and now a pensioner, really outdid himself, signing a shameful and farcical document concocted by Barats. He wrote: My grandchildren were even beaten at school for not wanting to join the Komsomol. Everyone in the village knows, of course, that this could never have happened. But Barats obviously needed a lie such as this, not for broadcasting in this village, however, where it was known by virtually everybody. Why did he need this tale? The answer to this question can be found in the testimony given by Barats, whom the Rostov Oblast court found guilty of conducting anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. I quote: My wife and I started to frequent the street where the Jewish synagogue is situated. People would gather there to discuss various problems connected with emigrating abroad. Foreign tourists, correspondents, and diplomats from capitalist countries would come there at those times. On one occasion, I became acquainted with an American who introduced himself as (James Glenman), second secretary at the U.S. Embassy. I was told that he was interested in problems of believers in the USSR. I told him that there was agoup of evangelistic Christians, Pentacostalists, who were suffering oppression and persecution on the part of the authorities. I added that I had documents to confirm this. All I needed was for someone to send them abroad.

One has merely to look at the materials from the preliminary court hearings to be struck with amazement at just how low someone can sink. Instead of feeling gratitude to the homeland that had given him everything necessary to lead a normal life -- a fine apartment in a new area of the capital, a decent salary, an interesting job, and many other provisions -- Barats started fabricating slander, with an enthusiasm worthy of better application, against our system, our [words indistinct].

Employees of the bourgeois mass media would visit the house on Ulitsa Narodnogo Opolcheniya, where Barats lived. The visitor's book abounded with titles of bourgeois publications and names of their representatives: NEW YORK TIMES - Schmemann, LOS ANGELES TIMES - Fisher, FINANCIAL TIMES - Satter. Barats lied brazenly and obsequiously to all of them, making up tales about our way of life. On one occasion, out of gratitude to his foreign patrons, he held a slanderous press conference in his apartment. Employees of the U.S. TV company ABC wasted no time in making a video recording of the unconvincing pack of lies. A slanderer always arouses a natural reaction of contempt and condemnation in honest people. Incidentally, slander is punished quite severely even in the Promised Land to which Barats was aspiring to go.

In the United States, for example, so-called criminal slander entails a fine of up to $5,000 and up to 3 years' imprisonment.

Barats, traveling around our country, counted on meeting trusting, poorly educated people above all. Unfortunately, he found some who believed that the Committee for Emigration From the USSR, set up by Barats himself, would secure a happy life for them in the bourgeois world. Moreover, some Pentacostalists [passage indistinct] unwittingly helped the opportunist to do his dirty deeds.

I do not know whether Barats was acquainted with a man called Shylo from the village of Bolshiye Vikovich in Stolinskiy Rayon, but it is a fact that the latter effectively helped the rogue with his irresponsible actions. Not a single person in the village had a good word to say about Shylo. Shinkarevich, presbyter of the Pentacostalist community, spoke out quite definitely against his behavior:

I do not support his subversive activity. Why should we emigrate somewhere? We live in a wonderful country. Here we can eat and make a living and freedom of conscience is guaranteed. This is also the opinion of all of our church council. This man Shylo goes about the village and, without a twinge of conscience, incites believers to apply for permission to emigrate from the USSR. In order to convince people that he too intends to emigrate abroad, he has even sold off his wedding rings. That is what Shylo is like.

I would like to meet Shylo. I would like to take a look at him, as they say, look into his soul and ask him how it is that his fellow villagers cannot find anything good to say about him. The villagers say the following: He does not want to educate his children. He does not have time to think about what they are up to, what they are doing. All he can be bothered with are his journeys to Gantsevichskiy Rayon, where he tries to persuade Pentacostalists not to observe the most elementary laws. [Passage indistinct]. He was recently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and his children had to be sent to various boarding schools.

This is no way for a man to behave. He keeps demanding various benefits for himself and looking out for where he can reap most fruitfully. If I do not achieve everything I want, he says, I shall emigrate abroad As if anyone needs him there.

Then there is Ostap Shylo, one of his relatives, who works at the Stolin Electrical Works. He lives in the village of Kroshino and leads a group of Pentacostalists. He too incites fellow-believers to write provocative statements to the highest governmental authorities about their desire to leave the USSR.

A man called Marchuk, from Ivanovo, Brest Oblast, also actively helped Barats. He even agreed to become a member of the so-called Committee for Emigration From the USSR, set up by Barats, although when the matter was put before the court, Marchuk started to pretend that he was an innocent lamb, trying to twist out of it in every way possible, blaming everything on Brother Vasiliy, that is, Barats. He gave objective testimony about him, which together with the others, allowed the latter to be prosecuted. Here are just some excerpts from Marchuk's testimony:

After the meeting, which had been attended by around 25 people, Barats read an appeal he had written himself addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I signed the appeal. During my meeting with Barats, Marchuk continued, I found out that he was setting up the Committee for Emigration From the USSR. Barats offered me a place on the committee and I agreed. Barats was the initiator of the writing of biographical resumes. The aim of compiling biographical resumes was to get them to the West.

Quite a telling testimony about the nature of Marchuk's work as a missionary came in a letter to the militia from a certain Martynuk from Kobrin: I also applied to governmental bodies for permission to leave our country. A dental technician from Kobrin called Kseniya Dmytruk gave me an application form. She actively incited me to emigrate from our country. I trusted her, as she was an educated person. Then our son made a similar application. My son and I gave R15 each, together with our applications, to a man from Kobrin called Petr. This man took the applications, and money to Ivanovo, to Petr Marchuk. Other trusted persons similarly brought money and applications from believers to the same Marchuk. After some time, I attended a meeting with Marchuk in Korbin. There were about five of us in all. Marchuk told us that the money we had donated would be used by Pentacostalists who had emigrated from the USSR in building their own Zion in Palestine, while disaster and war would afflict Russia, so to speak. As a rational human being, I could not take such ideas seriously. I understood that all the talk about emigrating to any noncommunist country for religious reasons was simply deception of the believers. Collection of money from believers, which one of the Pentacostalist leaders was undoubtedly pocketing, was also fraud and machination. After I had grasped all this, my family and I broke all ties with the group of Feodosiy Vasiliyevich Metsyuk, leader of the Pentacostalist community in Kobrin.

Marchuk, Shylo, and certain other Pentacostalists ought to stop and think about their antisocial activities. They should listen to the sensible people condemning them. Some people simply laugh at the half-baked missionaries, considering them, with some grounds, to be pawns in the dirty game that Barats and his bourgeois patrons need to play.

TIKHONOV AWARDED LENIN ORDER ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

PM141055 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 May in its First Edition front-pages a message from USSR leading bodies, which reads in full as follows:

"To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers ardently and cordially congratulate you, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, on your 80th birthday.

"We cordially wish you, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, good health, a long life, and fruitful work for the good of our party and the Soviet people and in the name of the trimph of communism.

"CPSU Central Committee

"USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

"USSR Council of Ministers."

The message is accompanied by a photograph showing Tikhonov wearing two medals, and a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Tikhonov the Order of Lenin "for great services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 80th birthday," signed by V. Kuznetsov and T. Menteshashvili, respectively first deputy chairman and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CSA REPORTS PRODUCTION LAGS IN SEVERAL MINISTRIES

LD132142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] As data of the USSR CSA show, our country's industry has exceeded the 4-month targets in the extraction of gas and the production of diesel fuel, a number of non-ferrous metals, machine tools, cars, tractors, grain combine harvesters, cotton and silk materials, meat, fish produce, animal and vegetable oil, whole milk produce. The volume of industrial production increased by 2.7 percent, and the average daily output increased by 4.3 percent in comparison to January-April 1984. The plan for marketing of products in industry in January-April was fulfilled by 101 percent. All union republics and the majority of industrial enterprises met the targets for this indicator.

However, less metal products, cement, refrigerators, timber, wool and linen materials than planned have been produced since the beginning of the year. Associations and enterprises of Minugleprom [Ministry of the Coal Industry], Minudobreniy [Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production], and Minlesbumprom [Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry] allowed significant lag in production plans to occur.

URENGOY-TSENTR-2 PIPELINE BECOMES OPERATIONAL

LD071033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The builders of the Urengoy-Tsentr-2 gas pipeline have dedicated their great labor success to the 40th anniversary of victory. They celebrated a momentous event today: the transcontinental gas pipeline was accepted for use considerably ahead of schedule. The steel artery, over 3,000 km in length, took a little over 1 year to build. It stretches from the West Siberian deposit of the valuable raw material to the town of Yelets, Lipetsk Oblast. Every year tens of thousands of millions of cubic meters of gas will pass along the pipeline. This is the last major construction project planned for the 11th 5-year period. All other pipelines from Urengoy were also built and laid by builders ahead of schedule.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET TANKER -- The Volgograd shipbuilders recently launched another tanker into the Caspian Sea. The vessel, named the Uliyana Kromova, is supplied with most up to date scientific and technological equipment. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 13 May 85 GF]

NEW TANKER FOR AZERBAIJAN -- Bulgaria has built and launched a new tanker for the Azerbaijan SSR. The vessel will depart for the Caspian Sea in a few days time. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 11 May 85 GF]

UZBEK BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION -- The construction of a bridge in Papskiy Rayon, north of Fergana, has been completed and the bridge has been put into operation ahead of schedule. The construction has considerably shortened the route used by trucks to transport construction materials to villages which have suffered from earthquakes. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 13 May 85 GF]

MARSHAL SHESTOPALOV ON SOVIET WORLD WAR II 'FEAT'

PM130951 Moscow EKNOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, May 85 (Signed to Press 6 May 85) p 7

[Article by Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense: "The People's Unfading Exploit"]

[Text] Time marches on, inexorably pushing events further and further into the past, but the majesty of the Soviet people's historic feat in routing fascism will never fade.

At the victory parade 40 years ago the soldiers of the socialist homeland cast down at the Kremlin Wall the captured banners of the fascist Wehrmacht. The grateful peoples, millions of people delivered from enslavement, and whole of progressive mankind greeted that day as a celebration of peace on earth.

The victory parade was not merely the culmination of our Armed Forces' superiority. It was a demonstration of the invincibility of the Soviet state created by the great Lenin, the most advanced social system, and the socialist economic system. The victory in the Great Patriotic War was the result of the party and people's monolithic unity, the indestructibility of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and labor intelligentsia, and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples.

The CPSU -- Organizer of the Rout of the Enemy

The fascists hordes' perfidious attack meant untold misfortunes for all the peoples of our country. However, Soviet people did not panic; they came to the defense of their freedom and their motherland.

The Communist Party's supreme service was that, having assumed full responsibility for the Soviet peoples' destiny, it not only inspired but actually organized the rout of the enemy. The party ensured strong unity of political, state, economic, and military leadership and the cohesion of the Army and the people, the front and the rear.

Communists were prominent among the Soviet people in the vanguard at the front and in the rear. By the beginning of 1945 nearly 60 percent of the party members were in the Army or the Navy and one soldier in four was a Communist.

People's militia detachments were formed at factories and plants and in cities and villages under the direct leadership of party organizations. Many combat formations and units were set up, consisting of volunteers. Around 2 million people's militia fighters fought against the enemy. There was confirmation of the sagacity of V.I. Lenin's words that the armed power of the worker-peasant state "is not separate from the people, like the power of the old permanent army, but is most closely associated with them..."

By relying on the socialist management system and public ownership of the means of production, the party was able to rapidly mobilize the country's entire material potential for the struggle against the enemy. The transfer of productive forces from areas affected by the war to the country's eastern regions was historically unprecedented.

The foundation of all our victories was the vitality of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the party's political work among the masses. Soviet people's profound ideological conviction and infinite faith in the correctness of the Leninist cause were an inexhaustible source of spiritual strength for Soviet people and of the selflessness of troops and working people in the rear.

On the Battlefield

The Great Patriotic War strikingly demonstrated the superiority of Soviet military science and military art, the combat expertise of our generals and officers, the soldiers' heroism, and their absolute devotion to the party and the people.

During the war years the Soviet Army carried out 52 strategic operations, including 35 offensive operations. Many of them ended in the route of large enemy groupings and can rightly be regarded as consummate examples of military art.

In the Battle of Moscow Hitler's "blitzkrieg" plan was wrecked and the myth of the German Wehrmacht's invincibility was dispelled. The whole world followed the Battle of Stalingrad with bated breath. On the Volga the enemy lost around 1.5 million officers and men -- over one-fourth of the force operating on the Soviet-German front -- and lost the strategic initiative.

In summer 1943, near Kursk, Soviet troops wore the enemy down in defensive battles and then launched a counteroffensive and buried once and for all any hope the Hitlerite strategists might have had of a successful outcome of the war. The enemy suffered enormous losses in manpower and equipment that were hard to replace. During the Soviet Army's summer and fall offensive in 1943 some 218 enemy divisions were destroyed. The next year, 1944, was the year of the liberation of the entire country from the fascists occupiers and the reestablishment of the USSR's state borders.

The very big strategic offensive operations carried out by the Soviet Armed Forces in 1944-1945 in the Right-Bank Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic area and East Prussia to deliver many peoples from the fascist yoke culminated in the storming of Berlin.

Military construction personnel made their contribution to the overall victory. Combat actions take place in specific localities. The skillful use of the terrain in order to afford protection against enemy fire when defending and attacking is an important factor in a successful battle. Much depends here on the art of military engineers, the soldiers' tenacity, and their work in difficult front conditions.

Working with the engineering troops, the military construction personnel built fortifications, created obstacles, made paths through enemy minefields, and provided troops with the means to cross water obstacles. Often they had to participate in repulsing enemy attacks.

During the war years military construction personnel built 562 defensive positions and repaired 40,000 km of highway and around 6,000 bridges with a total length over 140,000 meters. For exemplary fulfillment of command's assignments 150,000 military construction personnel were given USSR orders and medals.

Labor Heroism

Working people in the rear performed a great feat during the war years. Workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, designers, and scientists won the battle against the enemy by creating powerful Soviet weapons and by maintaining continuous supplies of essential items for the troops.

The celebrated "Katyushas", multiple rocket launchers, became world famous. From the very outset industry was unable to organize series production of "Katyushas" that sowed panic and terror among Hitler's troops.

There was nothing to match the IL-2 ground-attack aircraft, one of the foremost aircraft of the time. The armor, which made the aircraft invulnerable to machine gun and small-caliber gun fire, the powerful armament (2 cannons, 3 machineguns, rockets, and bombs), and the ability to hedge-hop enabled it to function as a "flying tank."

Our T-34 tanks with 85 mm cannon, KV and IS tanks overwhelmed the enemy tanks. Our artillery and other types of weapons were also of excellent quality.

The Soviet defense industry surpassed the enemy not only in terms of quality, but also in terms of the quantity of weapons produced. By summer 1943, before the Battle of the Orel-Kursk Bulge, the field army had 98,790 guns and mortars, 2,172 rocket launchers, 9,580 tanks and self-propelled guns, and 8,293 combat aircraft. The enemy had been able to mass 54,330 guns and mortars, 5,850 tanks and assault guns, and around 3,000 aircraft on the Soviet-German front.

Today the bourgeois historians are trying to belittle the significance of the USSR economy in the fight against a strong enemy that could rely on nearly the whole of Europe for its material and technical base. They claim that the allies lend-lease supplies played a decisive part in the provision of materials for the forces. However, the total volume of these supplies was only 4 percent of Soviet military production.

By routing the fascist aggressors the Soviet Union had not only upheld its independence, but it had played the decisive part in delivering the peoples of Europe and Asia from fascist enslavement. Around 70 percent of the enemy's forces were operating on the Soviet-German front. It was there that the German fascist army suffered more than 73 percent of its losses in terms of personnel, about 75 percent of its total tank and self-propelled gun losses, over 75 percent of its total aircraft losses, and 74 percent of its artillery losses.

For the Sake of Peace

The Soviet people and the peoples who were saved from fascism treasure the exploit of the troops who fought in the battles for the socialist homeland. The troops of the Armed Forces are lowering their banners in memory of them and they are swearing to maintain peace and prevent the unleashing of a new world war. "Historical experience teaches," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" says, "that united, concerted, and vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces against imperialism's aggressive, adventurist course are needed in order to defend peace. It is necessary to increase the peoples' vigilance and to protect and multiply socialist gains."

As a result of the Communist Party's firm and consistent policy the Soviet people have now been living in peace for 4 decades. Our country has conducted and will continue to conduct an active and constructive foreign policy geared to strengthening peace. The peace initiatives and proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist community accord with the aspirations of the broad people's masses and meet the demands of the present-day democratic movement. However, the improvement of the overall international situation is being hampered by the U.S. Administration's course toward achieving military superiority over socialism.

Imperialism's bellicose forces are continuing to deploy first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and are creating dangerous situations in Central America, southern Africa, and the Near East. Imperialism is stepping up its intrigues in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. In the complex international situation, it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March (1985) Plenum and April (1985) Plenum, it is more important than ever before to keep our motherland's defense capability at such a level as to make potential aggressors realize that an encroachment on the security of the Soviet land and its allies and on Soviet people's peaceful life will result in crushing retaliation. It was the safeguarding of the socialist countries' reliable security against aggression that necessitated the extension of the Warsaw Pact, which has placed a strong barrier in the way of the latter-day subverters of socialism and pretenders to world domination. The USSR Armed Forces and the allied countries will continue to have at their disposal all they need for this purpose.

Commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations in the Army and Navy are concentrating attention on comprehensively increasing combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. Continuing the glorious combat and labor traditions of the front soldiers, military construction personnel are worthily carrying out their service duty. The motherland has a high opinion of their valiant labor. Since the war more than 6,000 military construction personnel have received orders or medals and 15 people have been given the title Hero of Socialist Labor. The railroad troops are also coping successfully with their tasks.

The construction directorates of the Odessa and Leningrad Military Districts and other construction organizations' collectives were awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for their 1984 All-Union Socialist Competition results. The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was a victory for peace and social progress. Years, decades, and centuries will pass, but the exploit of our country and its Armed Forces, who saved mankind from fascism, will never be erased from the peoples' memory.

SOKOLOV, OTHERS SIGN G.S. SIDEROVICH'S OBITUARY

PM131555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Georgiy Stepanovich Sidorovich]

[Excerpts] Colonel General (Retired) Georgiy Stepanvoich Sidorovich, veteran of the Soviet Armed Forces and an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died in his 82d year after a long, serious illness. He devoted his entire conscious life to the selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1928. In the postwar years he held leading posts in the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. In 1953 he started working in the system of foreign economic relations. He was deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. He made a great contribution to the cause of developing economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and foreign friendly countries.

S.L. Sokolov, I.V. Arkhipov, A.K. Antonov, L.V. Smirnov, M.A. Sergeychik, N.S. Patolichev, P.V. Finigenov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, S.V. Chervonenko, S.G. Gorshkov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.F. Tolubko, I.N. Shkadov, L.A. Voronin, A.I. Kachanov, S.A. Skachkov, A.S. Zheltov, Yu.P. Grishin, N.A. Zotov, N.P. Marakhovskiy, A.L. Getman, O.A. Losik, N.P. Dagayev, N.D. Sergeyev, V.A. Vlasov, S.A. Nikolayev, V.Ye. Ivashov, P.Ya. Koshelev, V.F. Mordvinov, V.S. Shchegolev, G.V. Yurin, V.V. Yasenev.